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INTERNATIONAL

PRESIDENT CARTER'S DOMESTIC POLICIES VIEWED

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 5, May 79 signed to press 17 Apr 79 pp 108-114

[Article by V. Linnik: "Turn-Abouts in Jimmy Carter's Domestic Policy"]

[Text] There are quite a few reasons which explain why the coming to power in the United States of the Democratic Party was accompanied by the rhetoric of comparisons and an atmosphere of exaggerated expectations. Symbolic meaning was attributed to the fact that the election of J. Carter was initiating the beginning of the third century of the existence of the United States. The "changing of the guard" in the White House testified to an endeavor by the ruling class to turn over a far from irreproachable page in American political history which was connected with the eight-year rule of a Republican Administration. This page contained the inglorious adventure in Southeast Asia, serious social and economic dislocations, the dimensions of mass opposition movements, major political scandals, and the first resignation by a President in the history of the United States under the threat of censure by Congress--impeachment. The Watergate Affair and the revelations of abuses by the intelligence agencies which followed upon it demonstrated the enormous dimensions of the corruption among the elite. As a result, there was an unprecedented sharpening of a "crisis of confidence" in political leaders, institutions, and in the system itself. As was noted in a report by the "Commission on Critical Choices" (an influential non-governmental organization which studied the most acute problems facing the country), the United States "...had inflicted enormous damage upon its prestige in the eyes of most countries and of a substantial number of Americans."

Under these conditions, the necessity for ensuring political stability arose with new force before the ruling class. From this point of view, Carter appeared to be a convenient candidate. He was first of all new on the national scene and not connected with the Washington "kitchen" towards which ordinary Americans had begun to feel increasing distrust. He came from a state in the deep south from which the Democrats had not put forward a candidate for the presidency since the Civil War, and was a politician whose entire experience in this field amounted to two terms

in the Georgia Senate and four years in office as the Governor of this state. Being, in this way, an outsider in his own party, Carter could, thanks to this, be perceived as a person without "political scars."

The President's election platform was at first vague and indefinite. Fifty-four percent of those who called themselves liberals looked upon him as a like-minded person, while sixty-one percent of those who numbered themselves among the conservatives believed that he was in their ranks. Special questionnaires conducted by The New York Times and CBS at the beginning of 1976 showed that on the issue of detente 33 percent of the respondents regarded Carter as its supporter, 36 percent looked upon him as its opponent, and 31 percent had no opinion.²

Compelled subsequently to detail his election platform, Carter appeared before the voters as a centrist with somewhat conservative leanings. The evolution of his position demonstrated, in particular, that he was moving increasingly close in his views on many issues to the then Republican Administration. Thus, he reviewed his planned decrease in the Pentagon budget (one of his important pre-election trump cards) from \$15 billion to \$5-\$6 billion (among the Republicans there was also talk of a decrease but, it is true, a negligible one). Further, at first Carter put his emphasis on the struggle first of all with unemployment and then secondly with inflation; afterwards the emphases were reversed--that is, as with the Republicans. His populist-style criticism of multinational corporations and his promises to abolish tax privileges for the rich also in the course of time acquired a more muffled sound.

At the same time, the Democratic candidate could not, of course, not support certain goals of the basic groups in the traditional coalition of his party (above all the trade unions). Although with reservations, he came out in favor of the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill which was important for the trade unions and which envisaged a decrease in unemployment to three percent within four years. The poorest groups in the population were promised a national health insurance system and an expansion of social assistance. The liberals in the Democratic Party hoped that Carter would look for funds to realize these programs on the basis of reducing the military budget.

An attribute of his election campaign was the populist rhetoric which since the time of F. Roosevelt had become a permanent weapon of the Democrats. "Too much has had to be endured from the political and economic elite which makes decisions, but which never is responsible for its mistakes and does not suffer from injustice," he said in his speech at the Democratic Party Convention in New York. "When unemployment reigns they do not have to stand in line at the employment offices. When a confused welfare system gives rise to injustice, they are not threatened with remaining without clothing, food, or a place to sleep.... Their children go to privileged schools." Carter painted the rule of the Republicans in gloomy colors: "In recent years our people have faced a crisis of

leadership.... We have seen how a wall has grown up separating us from the government. We have seen how moral decay has weakened the country and how it has been undermined by a lack of goals and of ideas about true values."³

1. The Government and Congress

The Administration began its work during a difficult period for the White House of relations with Congress. The preceding eight years of "divided rule" (that is, when the majority in Congress belonged to the opposition) had to a great extent aggravated the institutional conflict between the legislative and the executive branches, and this was complicated by party rivalries. The Watergate crisis and the fact that Carter's predecessor had been appointed, and not elected leader, had left a serious mark on the relationships between Congress and the White House. In general and on the whole, the period of divided rule (that is, when the President's party does not have a majority in Congress) which had ended in the fall of 1976 was marked by a decline in the prestige of the Presidency.

A strengthening of the legislative branch had occurred on the basis of a direct infringement upon presidential prerogatives: at least some of the steps by Congress particularly the prohibition against using monies which had been allotted by the government to conduct military operations in Cambodia (1970) could be interpreted this way. It took the expression of a fuller use by the legislators of the constitutional prerogatives of Congress.

In the field of domestic policy the new trends found, in particular, a reflection in the budget sphere. Until recently Congress had not possessed the functional abilities to study and, therefore, change the budget as a whole (and not its individual items, as had always been practiced). Having in 1975 created their own budget mechanism (budgetary committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate plus a Congressional Budgetary Agency), the legislative authorities for the first time obtained the possibility of influencing the very system of political priorities in the form in which it is reflected in the drafts of the federal budget.

The Democratic Administration had to fully confront a gravitation by Congress toward independence. The single-party rule (power in the White House and the majority in Congress belong to the same party) which had begun in 1976 did not soften the clashes between the legislative and the executive branches. It should also be noted that the President and his closest assistants at first simply did not know how to work with the law-makers. According to H. Smith of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the administration at first "demonstrated a special lack of skill in sharing power with Congress."⁴ Thus, an energetic program was worked out by the White House without any significant preliminary consultations with the leaders of Congress, which, of course, did not make its fate easy on Capitol Hill.

Such rashness which was dictated by considerations of political advertising frequently ended in delays and even failures for the legislative initiatives of the executive branch.

The difficulty in the relations with Congress were aggravated by the fact that Carter did not have any "political debtors" among the members of Congress. Frequently during an election year a popular candidate for the presidency helps the candidate from his party to be elected to Congress (in the American expression, the "coat-tails" effect). In 1976, the "coat-tails" were absolutely without effect. The great majority of Democratic Congressmen had won with a greater majority of votes than the President. Of the 21 Democrats elected to the Senate, 20 got more votes in their states than he did.⁵

All of this, undoubtedly, has had a certain effect upon the character of the relations between the White House and Congress during the last two years and has influenced the fact that many of Carter's legislative initiatives have undergone serious changes as a result of their passage through the 95th Congress, while certain of them turned out to be practically emasculated. With respect to a number of other bills, despite the clear interest of the White House in having them approved, Congress did not take any action at all. Disturbed by this course of events, the President gradually began to increasingly flirt with the legislators. This is not the least important reason in explaining the fact that during his first two years Carter vetoed only six bills of Congress (during his last year alone Ford vetoed 20 bills).

Rather cool relations also developed between the leader of the White House and a substantial part of his own party. He had taken his post without any solid ties to its leadership. The very nomination of Carter as a candidate for the Presidency took place to a large extent despite the party apparatus. Only after the Convention did a certain rapprochement take place. However, the President to this day (possibly, consciously) remains among the Democrats in the position of an outsider. The party leaders have more than once expressed their dissatisfaction with his slowness in making use of federal patronage to reward party activists after the victory in the elections. There have been reports of tensions between the President's nearest entourage and the party committees in a number of states, and of attempts (unsuccessful) by the National Committee--the party's highest body--to soothe the strains which had arisen.

An indicator of how difficult the relations between the leader of the executive branch and his own party are the reforms carried out under his pressure transforming the procedure for electing delegates to the National Convention. The purpose of the changes is to facilitate as much as possible Carter's nomination at the next Congress in 1980. Among the innovations is a limitation on the time for official registration as a candidate. This is supposed to help to eliminate the threat of a challenge to J. Carter in 1980 from any of his colleagues in his party (today it is Governor

E. Brown of California who is regarded most as this kind of potential rival).⁶

The difficulties in his relations with his own party are, however, explained not only by the above circumstances. To a substantial extent they are a consequence of the specific nature of the 1976 elections and of the subsequent political line of the President himself.

2. The Carter "Coalition"

The victory in the elections to a considerable extent ensured the support of those groups in the electorate which were a part of the Democratic coalition as early as the times of the "New Deal." Carter had received the votes of 87 percent of the black Americans, which had made it possible for him to win in a number of the industrial states of the northeast and Midwest; he had won the votes of 62 percent of the voters with an income of less than \$8,000 dollars a year, 62 percent of the members of trade unions, and 60 percent of the inhabitants of cities with populations greater than a half million. The representatives of liberal circles voted for him in the ratio of 74 to 26.⁷

At the same time, the "Carter Coalition," as some political experts have named his electorate, did not entirely coincide with the traditional Democratic coalition. For example, he received fewer votes from Jewish voters and Catholics than is usually received by a Democratic candidate. On the other hand, an unusually large number of conservative voters voted for him. P. Cadell, the President's consultant on the domestic political situation, has even said that Carter owed his election to groups which were not traditional for the Democratic coalition: white Protestants, the more educated "white-collar" groups, and voters in small cities and rural areas.⁸

The conglomerate of voters with the help of which Carter was elected and on which he partly still bases himself--or, in any case, with which he flirts--signifies, according to the American specialist on the two-party system E. Ladd, that the "coalition of the New Deal" has been splintered to the point of being unrecognizable,⁹ that is, it has become extremely contradictory, if one speaks of the goals being pursued by the groups which now make it up.

The poorest groups in the coalition (the national minorities and the city poor) expected from the new boss of the White House measures in the spirit of bourgeois reformism which had been characteristic for Democratic presidents since the "New Deal." The trade unions were also counting upon this. However, as subsequent events showed, they were deceived in these expectations.

As for, for example, the trade unions, Carter took account above all of the fact that their political influence in the country as a whole and in the

Democratic party in particular was not so great. As sources for financing election campaigns they are increasingly falling behind the "Political Action Committees" which are being created by the corporations. In addition, the basic support of the Democrats--the AFL-CIO--is decreasing in number (during the last two years alone, the number of the members of the trade unions which make it up has decreased by one-half million).

On the other hand, the government has devoted paramount attention to the interests of business. It is characteristic here that the Administration is very considerate of the position of the business circles of the South. This is above all a consequence of the gradually increasing economic and financial strength of the entrepreneurs of the southern states, and also a result of the support given to Carter by the South at the elections. This "southern bias" of the Administration, incidentally, provided it with an additional impulse in its endeavor to cut back social programs. The point is that the new regional business groupings (in the southern and southwestern states) are even less inclined to support social measures than the monopolistic circles of the northeast and midwest. The reason is simple: the organized workers' movement in the south is poorly developed.

3. Legislative Activity

The White House, the departments, and the federal agencies are to a large extent the "composers" of Congress' agenda and the activities of the legislative branch represent basically a reaction to the initiatives advanced by the executive branch.

The statistics which characterize the work of the 95th Congress are at first glance impressive. The two sessions (1977 and 1978) established a record for the number of their votes (2,691). Both chambers had introduced into them 22,313 bills and resolutions. Toward the end of the second session the number of laws which had been approved by Congress and signed by the President came to 437, which greatly exceeds the average measure of the Capitol's activity.¹¹

However, at a closer examination this list begins to look less impressive, especially if the content aspect is considered--that is, if we compare what was adopted with what Carter promised to achieve.

"Our taxation system is a shame for mankind," he stated at the Democratic Party Convention in New York. "The time has come to completely reorganize it.... And this will be done, you can rely on it."¹² However, during its first year the Administration moved away from these promises. While proposing a sharp increase in taxes (approximately 23 billion dollars a year), it left inviolable the traditional principle of the distribution of the tax burden (the rich pay less than the poor). Moreover, somewhat later the White House prevented attempts by a number of legislators to

annul this increase. True, the acute dissatisfaction of the voters compelled the Administration on the eve of the intermediate elections of 1976 to propose a plan for decreasing income taxes. But even this decrease which was approved by Congress during the last day of its work only partially compensated the average American for his losses from the previous increase. In addition, the decrease once again provided for great advantages for the high-income groups of the population. Americans with an annual income of more than \$50,000 dollars account for 19 percent of the tax discounts amounting to 18.7 billion dollars a year. Moreover, the income taxes on corporations were lowered. It is no wonder that this measure was called by Senator E. Kennedy "the worst tax reform since Calvin Coolidge and Andrew Mellon."¹³

The energy problem was assigned one of the central places in the Administration's legislative program. The President's plan was designed for the period until 1985 and had the task of decreasing the dependence of the United States upon imported petroleum and, consequently, of leading to a reduction in the deficit of the balance of payments and of helping to stabilize the dollar. The basic legislation on energy which was presented by Carter to Congress in April of 1977 was an intricate complex of measures which included 113 different programs. It provided, among other things, for an increase in the mining of coal, the use of solar energy and the winds, and tax deductions for enterprises which shifted from petroleum and gas to coal. The pivot of the program was a proposal to regulate domestic prices for petroleum and natural gas with a simultaneous increase in the taxes for them.

The energy law was adopted only during the last day of the work of the 95th Congress, that is, 18 months after the bill had been received by it. During the morning hours of October 15, toward the end of meetings in both chambers which had lasted without interruption for more than 30 hours, the law-makers voted for a series of measures which were very remote from the original White House bill. Congress killed the Administration's proposals to introduce taxes for crude petroleum, the industrial use of petroleum and gas, and for gasoline. The petroleum monopolies proved to be the fabulous gainers. A single point on government control over prices for natural gas until 1985 ensures them additional profits of 30 to 40 billion dollars. Such, in the end, was the fate of the bill which the White House, in transmitting to Congress, advertised as being equivalent to a "declaration of war" against the petroleum monopolies.

The list of the Administration's achievements in the sphere of social legislation is very modest. A reform of the social welfare system got stuck in Congress. The White House's intention to establish a ceiling on the cost of treatment in hospitals which has been doubling every five years remained no more than an intention which came up against fierce resistance from the influential American Medical Association and its patrons on the Capitol.

There had been a marked lessening of the government's enthusiasm for a reform of the national system of medical insurance which was promised by Carter during the election campaign. The bill given to Congress in the summer of 1975 provided for a dose-by-dose introduction of insurance "depending upon the state of the economy."¹⁴ E. Kennedy, the most consistent senatorial supporter of this type of social security has stated that such reservations destroy the hope for any kind of improvement of the insurance.

The situation is no better in the sphere of trade union legislation. The above mentioned Humphrey-Hawkins law in its final variant also contained a reservation which unambiguously foretells the fate of this law. In accordance with it, the decrease in employment to four percent by 1983 has to be accompanied by a decrease in inflation to three percent and its complete elimination by 1988. But in the light of the development of the inflationary process in recent years this kind of prerequisite, of course, looks illusory. It is not superfluous to recall in this connection that the intention to achieve full employment was proclaimed by the Democrats as early as 1946--in other words, some thirty years later they are farther from their goal than at first. A proposal to reform the laws which regulate relations between the trade unions and businessmen has become mired down in Congress. The essence of the proposed review consisted in granting trade unions more rights in the field of organizational activities and applying heavier sanctions against businessmen who violate labor laws. A powerful lobbying campaign by business associations in combination with obstructions in the Senate which lasted for five weeks nullified all of the chances for this bill to pass. A bill was rejected by Congress concerning the right of trade unions to strike at construction sites (it provided that in the event of a strike by the workers of one contractor work could be stopped on the entire site). The clear desire of the Administration not to conduct any kind of active campaign in its support was not of least importance in this case. Adding to everything, the "voluntary wage and price limits" (4 and 6 percent a year respectively) will affect only the former, since with respect to price limits the government proposal leaves a vast of loopholes.

Under these conditions, Carter urgently had to get through Congress at least a minimum number of social programs whose purpose was to hold on to the traditional Democratic voters. On the initiative of the Administration--this time it fought for it in full strength,--a program of subsidies for urban development was adopted. However, today also federal assistance to cities is to a considerable extent oriented toward the priority which was set in it during the time of Nixon and Ford of financing the rich suburbs, and not the degraded city centers where the poor strata of the population live.

A law increasing the minimum hourly wage was adopted, and certain measures to decrease unemployment were carried through. Federal regulation of prices for airline tickets was weakened, which led to a certain decrease

(but the airline companies as a means of compensation received federal subsidies; that is, in essence, the tax-payer having won in one thing, lost in another). Under the pressure of a powerful protest campaign by farmer organizations and of organized marches on Washington in the beginning of 1978, the government was compelled to increase the federal subsidies for certain types of agricultural output.

4. A Wave of Disenchantment

All of these measures, however, did not change, but, at best, only somewhat softened the characteristic lines of J. Carter's course--a withdrawal in a number of aspects from the traditional policies of the Democratic Party. In the opinion of many observers, it is not simply a question of the usual retreat by a President from his election promises, which is very widespread in American political life. The planned nature and scope of the retreat indicates rather a strategic reorientation. The well-known commentator J. Reston has noted concerning the results of two years of the White House's activities: "In domestic affairs in 1978 Carter retreated from the policy of populist socialist reforms which he promised to carry out during his 1976 election campaign. He is keeping his foot on the accelerator in foreign policy and on the brake in domestic policy. For this reason, he is leading his passengers through pot-holes, and no one feels good."¹⁵ The leader of the Republican minority in the Senate H. Baker has expressed himself even more clearly: "We have a Democratic President who sings a Republican song."¹⁶

It is not surprising that the dissatisfaction of the working masses, of Negro organizations, and of liberal groups with the activities of the government has gradually begun to acquire an increasingly broad character. Carter's relations with the trade unions reached their lowest point in December 1977 when he became the first American President during the last 50 years to refuse to speak at the annual AFL-CIO Congress. Toward the end of 1978, the entire complex of movements (left of the center) had already begun to express open disillusionment with the Administration.

It is indicative that in early 1979 approximately 100 liberal and trade union organizations announced the creation of a new political coalition under the name of the "Progressive Alliance." It was led by the chairman of the automobile workers' union D. Fraser. Among the groups which have joined the alliance are workers' organizations for civil rights, organizations for the protection of the rights of consumers, a number of women's organizations, and the "New Democratic Coalition" which received wide fame at the end of the 1960's and beginning of the 1970's with its opposition to the intervention in Indochina. A special note should be made of the fact that many of the organizations which have joined the alliance actively supported Carter in the 1976 presidential campaign. Now, however, as is emphasized in the appeal which was adopted by the founding conference, they have united their ranks to oppose the "growing threat from the right

wing in America."¹⁷ It is entirely obvious that this kind of step indicates, among other things, the disbelief in the organizers of the alliance in the desire and ability of the government to oppose the activization of reaction and their conviction that the government itself is moving to the right in a number of issues of domestic policy.

A basis for the increasing apprehensions of a substantial section of society regarding the Administration's bias was the election tactic chosen by the President during the intermediate elections in November, 1978. He actively joined in the election struggle and clearly looked upon it as a rehearsal for his own 1980 campaign. However, as commentators have noted, Carter again occupied a rather right-wing position for a number of domestic problems.

To one or another extent, the intermediate elections always represent a referendum which evaluates the work of the President. The traditional exodus of votes from the ruling party in such elections during the last fifty years has shown that the voters, as a rule, have a negative opinion of the bosses of the White House. The losses of the Presidential party, as has been calculated, come to an average of 21 in the House of Representatives and four seats in the Senate. It is interesting that at the first intermediate elections after the election of the President the losses are substantially smaller: in the House of Representatives the ruling party loses an average of six seats, while in the Senate it even gained four seats.¹⁸

Not without reason, the Republicans calculate that as a result of the serious inflation they will succeed in attracting a considerable section of the electorate with calls to reduce taxes and balance the budget, in which they see a means for curtailing social programs. However, the 1978 campaign was an example of the "taking over" by the candidates of the ruling party of the opposition's election slogans. What Governor E. Brown of California did with his so-called Proposition 13 had been undertaken by a considerable number of his colleagues in the party. Brown, as is known, was at first against the substantial decrease in property taxes stipulated by this proposal (it was proposed by his state's legislature). However, after it had become clear that this idea was being supported by many voters the Governor quickly turned into one of its most ardent supporters.

Acting in the same spirit and trying to neutralize the Republicans who had supported the Camp-Roth law on reducing federal income taxes by 33 percent, throughout the country the Democratic candidates began to put forward similar proposals. The "tax theme" which had been given wide play by the opposition proved, in the final analysis, as was noted by the press, "to be surrounded, kidnapped, and neutralized" by the Democrats.

Given the absence of serious programmatic differences between the parties, the only alternative which the voters had in the elections was to consider

the personalities of the candidates. In this form of rivalry the decisive advantage, as practice shows, is given to membership in the "Law-Maker Club." A legislator who is seeking reelection, as a rule, wins more often than his novice-rival who has challenged him. In view of what has been said, the Democratic losses in the 1978 elections (12 seats in the House of Representatives and 3 in the Senate) which exceed the average norm look all the more eloquent. The "above-norm" damage, in the general opinion of observers, is explained by the influence of two factors: the insufficient popularity of the President and the unsatisfactory state of the economy. It is not surprising that during the course of the election campaign many Democratic candidates did not show a desire to invite the President to speak in their election districts.

According to the data of questionnaires, the President's popularity reached its highest point after his election (70 percent approved of his work). Then it began to decline and by July-August 1978 it descended to the threateningly low level of 39 percent. At the present time only 38 percent of the respondents approve of Carter as President.

The President has clearly proved to be unable to carry out his promises to rapidly resolve economic difficulties. Unemployment continues to hold in its clutches around six percent of the able-bodied population, and inflation has not come down lower than 7.5 percent (in January 1975 there was a new jump in inflation). In addition, as American economists point out, inflation stimulates unemployment in the sense that the increase in prices reduces buying power and impels women to seek work in order to supplement the family's income. As a result, they pour into the army of unemployed. In addition, inflation makes the fight against unemployment more difficult also in that it restrains business activity. Many other indicators are also unsatisfactory; in particular, the rates of economic growth are slowing down. In 1976 the gross national product increased by six percent, in 1979--by 4.9 percent, and last year by four percent. It has to be noted that last year the Administration itself helped to slow down growth rates, believing that a "cooling" of the economy is one of the ways of reducing inflation. But this policy brought the White House a double disillusionment. On the one hand, the desired result was not achieved. On the other, reproaches were showered upon the government that the Democrats who had only recently criticized the Republicans for a policy of an artificial restraint of economic growth were now themselves doing the same thing.

During the last two years the already broad picture of a protest movement developing in the country was given an important new feature--the "tax-payers' revolt." It was initiated by the above-mentioned "Proposition 13." After its similar legislative initiatives were brought forward in a number of other states. The "tax-payers' revolt" rapidly took on a national character.

It should be noted that right-wing forces are trying to use it to undermine social programs, since the latter are financed to a considerable

extent with property taxes. In particular, "Proposition 13" and others like it are striking against the system of state education, for around 60 percent of the expenditures connected with it are from this source.

An ever wider scope is being acquired by another campaign--for the adoption of a constitutional amendment which would bind the federal government to present Congress with a balanced deficit-free budget. At present, 25 state legislatures have voted for this amendment. In order to ratify it, in accordance with the Constitution, the approval of nine more legislatures is needed. In the opinion of many political specialists, the demand for a balanced budget may also perform a service for right-wing tendencies which are again beginning to insist that the only way of doing it is to curtail social programs.

American political specialists frequently explain the specific character of the Carter Administration's domestic policy by tactical considerations of the President himself. They, of course, play a certain role, but it is not only and not chiefly a matter of them. The government is trying to find a way of solving acute problems under conditions when the old tools of state-monopoly regulation and social maneuvering which have been acquired over decades are more and more failing.

FOOTNOTES

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15. THE NEW YORK TIMES, 29 December 1978.
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18. "Guide to U. S. Elections," Washington, 1976, p 923.

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. THEORIES ON FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HIT

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian
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[Article by V. Petrovskiy: "'Conceptions of Force and Their Evolution"']

[Text] International relations are presently in a stage in which their development will depend in many ways on how the immediate, urgent problems of relaxation, mainly in military affairs, will be solved.

As we know, the Soviet Union proposed an entire complex of new constructive, realistic initiatives aimed at controlling the arms race. These are concrete proposals formulated in a number of statements by Soviet executives in the document "On the Practical Ways to End the Arms Race," submitted to a UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. At the 33rd Session of the General Assembly the Soviet Union suggested signing an international convention on strengthening the guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states.

The Moscow Declaration of Warsaw Pact Countries, adopted on 23 Nov 1978, contains a broad program of measures aimed at ending the arms race and achieving real disarmament.

Faithful to a consistently peace-loving course, the USSR has always been and continues to be an avowed opponent of any conceptions justifying war as an instrument of foreign policy and the use of military force in international affairs. L. I. Brezhnev noted: "The goal of all of our efforts is to keep things from going as far as either the first or the second strike, to make sure that nuclear war never happens."

At the same time that the USSR and fraternal countries are pointing out clear reference points for real disarmament and for consolidation of international trust and cooperation, the enemies of relaxation and disarmament in the principal Western countries, mainly in the United States, prefer to follow the path leading in the opposite direction, offering new apologies of war and military force, tailored to modern conditions.

As an example an entire direction of political science essentially oriented toward war, irrespective of the nature it may assume--from conventional to universal nuclear missile war--has arisen in the USA. All of the possible ways for applying military force are being discussed in all seriousness. Political groups and schools concerned with the problems of war have their differences, but they are all brought together by the desire to justify a course towards accelerating the arms race by kindling the old myth of a "Soviet threat." In addition they are doing everything to embellish the "merits" of the so-called new American approach to the use of military force. Authors of this approach try to assure us that it is oriented not at direct but rather only at indirect use of military force to achieve foreign political goals, and thus that it supposedly reduces the danger of a direct military collision.

If we are to see how far from the truth such assertions are, and the real threat this approach harbors for international peace and security, we would have to turn to the viewpoints, widely held in the so-called political-academic complex of the USA, on the form of implementation of military force in foreign policy.

I

American bourgeois literature commonly distinguishes three forms of the use of military force--war, threatened use of military force, and "deterrence." The first case implies acts of organized compulsion by one side in relation to another, the second implies a range of actions from intensification of hostility or enmity to a direct threat of war, and the third implies creation of a situation in relations between countries in which one of the sides is persuaded that its enemy has the full potential for resorting to arms in the event that relations between them deteriorate or conflicts become acute.

It would appear that the border drawn here between threatened use of force and "deterrence" is difficult to distinguish, and in many ways it is artificial, inasmuch as both cases imply the use of different sorts of compulsion, except for direct military actions. Therefore it would be essentially more correct to refer to two forms of the use of force in international relations--direct (war) and indirect (threat of force or "deterrence").

Some American political scientists, although they do recognize that in view of the all-destructive nature of the weapons used in total nuclear missile war the latter cannot be viewed, using their terminology, as a "rational" resource by which to achieve political goals, do at the same time allow the possibility that such a war may occur as an "act of despair," to which a side may resort "in the extreme case," when it is felt that its own national existence is threatened. The opinion also exists that a universal

nuclear conflict may arise as a result of accidental use of a nuclear weapon and spread of its possession beyond the "nuclear power club."

Not only military experts but also international theorists are extensively studying the possibilities for participation of the U. S. Armed Forces in a nuclear missile conflict of one of two types--strategic ("central"), that is, total nuclear war, or nuclear war in a theater of war. Attempts are being made in this connection to theoretically substantiate the concepts of "first" and "second" strikes by nuclear missile forces. A "first strike" capability is interpreted as the possibility for striking the enemy with such great destructive force that the retaliatory strike of the latter would not do "unacceptable" harm to the side that attacked first. In the American interpretation, a "first strike" may be both preventive--that is, unprovoked by the actions of the other side, and preemptive--that is, anticipating an enemy ready to attack. All of postwar history attests to existence of a fully definite Pentagon line directed at creating a "first strike" potential. It is manifested today as accelerated stockpiling of thousands of high-power weapons. According to testimony by R. Oldridge, a prominent American strategic arms expert, "Attempts at raising the accuracy of strikes by American weapon complexes are essentially covering up an effort to prepare to make a knockout first strike."

A "second strike" capability is defined as the possibility the attacked side has for using its surviving strategic nuclear weapons in a retaliatory strike which would do "unacceptable harm" to the attacking side. The interpretation of "second strike" makes a distinction between a retaliatory strike, made after the enemy has already made physical contact with the country's territory, and a counterstrike made in response to a signal from warning systems in the time interval after the enemy's missiles have been launched but before they reach their targets on the other side.

Theoretical "explorations" associated with nuclear war are saturated with the corresponding militarist, truly cynical terminology ("megadeaths," "military orgasm," "mass repression," "nuclear spasm," and so on). (G. Kan), one of the main theoreticians of nuclear war, in his time stipulated six atomic dangers, 17 possible forms of nuclear attack by an enemy, and 11 possible results (from a political standpoint) of atomic conflict.

Other theoreticians are seriously making heartless estimates of the "profits" and "losses" of a nuclear war, calculating the percentage of civilian sacrifices that should be considered "acceptable." However, forecasts suggesting that "only 10 percent" of the planet's population would perish in a nuclear world war could hardly make anyone feel better. "We," L. I. Brezhnev noted in this regard, "do not wish '10 percent' on anyone, on any individual."

II

The approach itself taken by military theoreticians to the prospects of a global nuclear missile "spasm" attests to the fact that they have not at all disavowed war as an instrument. Analyzing the prospects for preventing war, R. Hilsman, a former prominent State Department official in J. Kennedy's

administration, concludes that not one of the available resources can insure prohibition of war as such, and therefore that "war is part and parcel of the future."

The issue is posed in this way often as a means to substantiate the parameters of direct use of force (including in its nuclear missile variant) which are deemed "safe" in today's conditions, since in the end they do not threaten U.S. territory with direct attack.

The conception of "limited strategic war" (or "counterforces"), proposed in 1974 by J. Schlesinger, who was the defense secretary at that time (he is presently the secretary of energy), has come into common usage. This conception broadens the commonly accepted American military doctrine concerning the assortment of nuclear war variants, adding to it one more type-- "limited strategic war," which is defined as exchange of strategic nuclear strikes against "point" military facilities (airfields, troop concentrations, missile silos). It is hypothesized that following a missile "exchange" against such facilities, both the powers will still have the possibility for entering into negotiations before escalating to mutual launchings of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM).

Behind the demagogic shell of this reasoning we can distinctly see an attempt at gaining acceptability for the notion that "limited" exchange of nuclear strikes is permissible, and at preparing the soil for initiation of new weapons production programs.

The "limited strategic war" doctrine is an embodiment of age-old attempts at transforming nuclear power into "an effective lever of foreign political action." As is noted by arms expert (B. Blekhan), "the United States has never excluded the possibility for being the first to use its nuclear arsenal if it finds itself 'pressed against the wall' in a conventional conflict, though it has taken a special effort not to parade this idea around.... Schlesinger simply spoke more openly about something that has been a perpetual topic in discussions of defense policy."

Attempts are being undertaken in connection with this doctrine to erase the border not only between strategic and tactical nuclear weapons but also between nuclear and conventional arms, and to elevate the issue of using tactical and nuclear weapons to a practical plane. The USA, American political scientist R. Wesson explains, has never promised to not be the first to use tactical nuclear weapons; 22,000 warheads are presently combat ready outside the USA, 7,000 being located in Western Europe.

As many experts acknowledge, the "limited strategic war" conception implies preparation for a surprise first strike. "A superpower that orients itself on the strategic principle of 'counterforce'," writes R. Oldridge, "must make the first strike...."

The proponents of "limited strategic war" are presently campaigning intensively for nuclear weapons. They assert in particular that the neutron bomb raises the "nuclear threshold"--that is, that it permits use of

nuclear weapons in a later stage of a conflict with the purpose of delaying the time of an annihilatory retaliatory strike. This argument is nothing more than sophism, covering up the orientation toward a "nuclear duel." "Some irresponsible people," states an appeal by prominent Soviet scientists to U.S. President J. Carter, "are attempting today to capitalize on the combat characteristics of the neutron bomb as a means for substantiating the 'acceptability' of limited nuclear war. This philosophy is extremely dangerous to peace. We cannot but agree with authoritative American experts who assert that the first use of a nuclear weapon--be it even of very low power--may lead to world war."

III

Ideological justifications for war in general can also be found in quasi-theoretical constructs called upon to legalize so-called conventional wars--that is, wars not involving the use of nuclear weapons. American theoreticians in foreign policy, though they do account for the fact that the step between such war (in which nuclear powers participate) and nuclear war is an escalation, nevertheless believe that "conventional wars" and their use in the foreign policy interests of the United States are a "routine matter."

The so-called Presidential Review Memorandum No 10, published in August 1977,¹⁰ concretely admits the possibility for the following "conventional wars": In Central Europe--between the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; military actions between countries of Western and Eastern Europe outside the limits of the European continent; military conflicts in East Asia; "national wars" (similar to the Vietnamese War).

In regard to the issue of using forces in "conventional wars," American politicians and ideologists find their guidance in postulates of the theory of "limited war," developed extensively back in the 1950's-1960's by prominent experts in military strategy such as H. Kissinger, R. Osgood, and D. Brody. "Limited war," wrote R. Osgood, "creates maximum possibility for effective use of military force as a rational weapon of national policy."¹¹ By Kissinger's definition such a war presupposes limitation of the goals, place, and resources of military action. In contrast to Kissinger, Brody asserts that to establish definite limits for military actions, it would be sufficient to simply narrow down the choice of resources employed. True, such narrowing may have an effect on the scope of the war, on its scale. But this is not the main point. The scope of a war quite often expands during the very course of the war, while on the other hand it depends on the political goals, while the latter are determined by the ruling class of the warring states. We know from ancient and recent history that whenever there have been far-reaching aggressive goals, tremendous forces and resources have been utilized to achieve them.

It could be said that the "flexible response" principle, which formally foresees an equal response to a "challenge" such as ones the United States encounters all the time in the international arena, has just about become an official approach to warfare. "Flexible response" is a favorite

formula that is interpreted by American political scientists extremely arbitrarily. Adherence to this principle, the propagandists of local wars believe, would make it possible to make direct use of military power to solve foreign policy problems without going as far as thermonuclear world war. In fact, however, interpretation of a challenge is always a product of the aggressor's tyranny. This is why we have all the grounds for asserting that this is a principle which has become a full-fledged factor of war strategy, and that war is being made to appear inevitable.

Attempting to influence development of local conflicts in a direction advantageous to it, the Pentagon is making a noticeable effort to prepare for the USA's participation in them. In particular it is writing plans for significantly increasing the mobility of general-purpose forces so that they could be transferred to any region of the world in quick time.

Theoreticians of local wars love to write about the yearning to save mankind from "Armageddon"--a great catastrophe which, according to biblical prophecy, will befall the Earth. If, however, we consider that they themselves are highly skeptical concerning the possibility for keeping a "conventional war" within the framework of a local conflict, the danger to peace such conceptions harbor becomes obvious.

Such is the true nature and purpose of "local wars."

In his speech to the World Congress of Peace-Loving Forces in Moscow (1973), L. I. Brezhnev noted: "We do not have the right to forget that wars are still flaring up at different ends of the planet, people are dying, cities, factories, and villages are being razed, and cultural treasures are being annihilated. These are wars which politicians have become accustomed to calling local--that is, wars restricted to the relatively narrow limits of some particular geographical region. Experience has shown that they arise today as a rule wherever and whenever the forces of imperialism and reaction attempt to forcibly oppress the liberation movements of nations and hinder free and independent development of states that select the progressive road of internal development and an anti-imperialist course in foreign policy."¹²

It is entirely obvious that the way to open up real prospects for a truly strong peace and for fruitful cooperation among nations is not to seek "safe" means of warfare and not to develop "rules" for the use of force, but rather to reject its use, to create conditions that would exclude wars from the existence of mankind.

IV

Another form of international political realization of military force that is being examined by bourgeois theoreticians--"restraint by deterrence" or simply "deterrence"--is for practical purposes organically associated with all of the variants of direct use of military force as an instrument of foreign policy.

According to the widely held formula suggested by the American political scientist (R. Snayder), in general terms military force used as an instrument of "restraint by deterrence" is: (a) force capable of restraining the enemy from military actions because the price and risk exceed all advantages that the enemy could obtain, and (b) a force capable of waging war in the event that element "a" fails."

This is precisely the quality of military force that makes "deterrence" significant and meaningful. Thus we establish an internal, organic relationship between "deterrence" and "war."

The "deterrence" conception basically implies not only the possibility but also the inevitability of resorting to force. Moreover it provides encouragement to the cult of force, promoting constant escalation of the latter. It is only at first glance that it may seem that the authors of this conception entertain "deterrence" as a method for preventing war. Clearly, after all, an uncheckable arms race in the name of "deterrence" cannot but lead, in the end, to a dangerous explosion. What we are essentially referring to is a unique sort of rewording of the infamous "brinkmanship" thesis. The practical consequences of such a course of events is all the more dangerous because "deterrence" mainly presupposes nuclear repression.¹³

Just this circumstance alone persuasively demonstrates the groundlessness of attempts at suggesting "mutual deterrence" to be a foundation for maintaining peace in the nuclear missile era. A peace based on such a "balance of fear" is a brittle, weak structure, a surrogate of real peace, differing little from "cold war." We can provide dependable guarantees of peace in the present era not by a "balance of fear" but rather by a balance of security and mutual trust. "The Soviet Union," L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "is decisively against a 'balance of fear.' We are for a balance of trust. This is precisely why we so persistently propose deepening relaxation, raising the level of international cooperation and enriching its content, and stubbornly seeking an effective way to first end the arms race and then to begin disarmament."¹⁴

Two forms of "deterrence" are commonly distinguished in American international policy literature. One of them is based on "mutual guaranteed annihilation," while the other is based on "flexible limited response."¹⁵

According to the "mutual guaranteed annihilation" conception "deterrence" is effective only when the strategic forces of a particular state are capable, in the event of a nuclear missile war, of surviving the "first strike" by the attacking side well enough to be in a position to inflict harm "unacceptable" to the enemy by means of a "second strike." As even bourgeois critics note, there is much that is deliberately vague in the "mutual guaranteed annihilation" conception. It is pointed out in this case, in particular, that concepts such as "unacceptable losses" and "minimum restraint by deterrence," used by proponents of this conception, do not yield to any sort of satisfactory quantitative analysis.¹⁶ However, what sort of analysis can there be when in these conditions "restraint" precludes the possibility for "calibrating" its results?

The "flexible limited response" conception, which, judging from all of the facts, has been the preferred one in recent years, ties in the effectiveness of "restraint by deterrence" with the capability for responding appropriately to any form and any scale of nuclear attack. Depending on the nature of the attack, different sets of resources must be utilized in "retribution"--from local, limited, counterforce strikes to a massed strike causing "unacceptable losses."

An especially great influence is enjoyed by theoreticians among the adherents of this conception who, paying lip service to formal recognition of a strategic balance between the USSR and the USA, try to find devious means to achieve one-sided advantages for the USA. In this connection they capitalize on the thesis of the necessity of "maximum restraining forces," which is equivalent to an appeal for military superiority. There is a direct road from this position to preaching maintenance of the arms race at a sufficiently high pitch. "The USA," declares the American scholar W. Kintner, "cannot insure deterrence by just a desire for it; it must constantly strive to perfect its arms."¹⁷ It is entirely obvious that the "deterrence" conception has little in common with recognition of a strategic balance.

While justifying the arms race in the interests of "deterrence," some American theoreticians are nevertheless forced to reckon with public opinion, including American, in favor of disarmament. This is why they are trying to find a "formula" which would provide sufficient room for maneuvering. One such formula is the so-called "arms control" conception. True, control is sometimes associated with implementing measures to limit strategic arms. But it is much more often declared to be a prerequisite of both universal and partial disarmament. Attempts at substituting real disarmament measures by collection of reconnaissance data are sometimes made under the guise of "arms control." It being inseparably associated with "deterrence," "arms control is a cunning trap laid by those who are in fact hindering progress in disarmament talks.

On the whole the "restraint by deterrence" conception is all the more dangerous because it embraces all forms of military activity--from preparations for universal nuclear war (under the motto of "restraint") to active implementation of interventionist policy in particular remote regions of the world or military demonstrations in the course of international political crises.

A graphical confirmation of this and, equally so, of the possible political role of military force in the future can be found in the Brookings Institution's report "The Use of the Armed Forces as a Political Instrument in 1946-1975" (prepared at the request of the Agency for Long-Range Defense Research, which supports planning agencies of the U.S. Naval Department).¹⁸

As we can obviously see from this report, in addition to the aggressive wars in Korea and Indochina, in the period from 1946 to 1975 the USA utilized its armed forces for political purposes in 215 cases--that is, at an interval of 1.5 months on the average, in which case it was on the brink of using nuclear weapons in 33 cases. From the standpoint of the means of using the armed forces, the Americans, the authors assert, restrained their

actions mainly within the limits of supposedly "passive" operations. Thus firepower as such was employed in 18 incidents out of 215.¹⁹ In the overwhelming majority of cases the USA placed reliance on maintaining a military presence, raising the readiness level of its armed forces, on visits by warships, patrolling operations, demonstrations, and so on. In this case the troops called up for these operations were usually (in 75 percent of the incidents) deployed within the theater in which the incidents occurred.²⁰

The principal conclusions of the report are that under certain conditions, demonstration of military power in peacetime "in correctly calculated doses" produces the needed effect in relation to protecting the interests of the USA abroad, especially in relation to preventing fast development of situations disadvantageous to Washington and gaining time until the moment the United States would be able to "rectify" the situation in some other way. Although emphasis is placed on the need for exercising "caution and reason" in decisions concerning the use of military force, we can nevertheless distinctly discern the idea that the policy of relying upon such use of military force in peacetime must in no way be excluded from the arsenal of foreign policy resources and, on the other hand, that it must be improved and, most importantly, its effectiveness must be increased.

Were we to free these deliberations from their verbal shell and translate them into the language of real politics, it would become obvious that they are an attempt at legalizing permanent growth of the USA's war machine and its use in the most diverse regions of the globe as an instrument of pressure on sovereign states on the most diverse excuses.

In their latest explorations, the theoreticians of "restraint" recommend not limiting the threats and demonstrations of force to the political sphere, and instead extending it to the area of international economical relations as well. H. Kissinger's declaration at the end of 1973 that the USA may find itself facing the need of using military force in the Near East to "break Arab control of oil" served as an important impetus for this sort of thinking. Viewing military intervention as "the sole reliable means for solving the oil crisis," the American political scientist R. Tucker asserted in January 1975 that if "we do not wish to make peace with the unexpected colossal shift of wealth and power caused by the present situation, the only way out would be to create economic and political instruments of compulsion." It is typical that Tucker believes it possible to escalate under certain conditions from the threat of force to its use. It is not difficult to see that this line of behavior in international affairs may in real conditions seriously complicate solution of acute international economic problems and provoke military conflict.

At the same time the growing recognition by many American political scientists and scholars of international relations, that the objective possibilities for using force for its traditional "direct" purpose are constantly decreasing, does not at all signify rejection of reliance on force as an instrument of foreign political action. An orientation at any--direct or

indirect--use of military force, no matter what sort of ultramodern guise it is presented in, serves as a source of tension and complications in the present international situation, and for practical purposes it is a course toward war.

Development of international relations in the direction of peace and co-operation requires decisive disassociation from all manifestations of policy "from a position of strength" and implementation of effective measures to end the arms race and strengthen the international legal guarantees of state security.

As far as the strategic conceptions discussed above are concerned, irrespective of their differences, nuances, and the ways and forms of their "justification," they are in flagrant contradiction with today's vitally important interests of mankind. These interests demand radical solution of the problems of war and peace standing in the way of creation of truly strong and reliable international security, and of progress toward universal and complete disarmament. We need only compare the content and basic orientation of the above conceptions of American bourgeois political scientists with the universal program of peace championed by the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries to understand that there are forces in the world which not only envision the future of mankind as the triumph of new international relations and progress but also place all of their power and all of their potentials in the service of insuring movement precisely on a peaceful course.

As we can see, "cold war" stereotypes are still stubbornly persisting in Washington's views on using force in foreign policy. But among American political scientists and scholars we can also find sober-minded individuals who are aware that use of force in any form, even indirect, would in fact undermine the international positions of the USA and lead to unjustifiable growth of military expenditures. More and more people are coming to understand that the real interests of the national security of the United States and the interests of peace are served not by "deterrence" of partners but by constructive dialogue between them.

FOOTNOTES

1. Brezhnev, L. I., "Leninskim kursom" (Following Lenin's Course), Moscow, Vol 6, 1978, p 294.
2. See Knorr, K., "Military Power and Potential," Lexington, 1970.
3. According to American terminology a central war is one between the USSR and the USA.
4. THE PROGRESSIVE, May 1978, p 17.
5. PRAVDA, 4 May 1978.
6. Hilsman, R., "The Crouching Future: International Politics and U.S. Foreign Policy. A Forecast," New York, 1975, p 577.

7. "Setting National Priorities," New York, 1976, pp 91-92.
8. Wesson, R., "Foreign Policy for a New Age," Boston, 1977, pp 52-53.
9. PRAVDA, 14 March 1978.
10. Prepared by a group of specialists headed by S. Huntington, a Harvard University professor on Z. Brzezinski's staff working as a consultant on national security issues. Huntington is described by the American press as a "hard-liner" in relations with the Soviet Union. (See FORTUNE, 19 June 1978, pp 128-130).
11. Osgud, R., "Ogranichennaya voyna" (Limited War), Moscow, 1960, pp 54-55.
12. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom," Moscow, Vol 4, 1974, p 332.
13. For greater detail, see Zhurkin, V., "SShA i mezhdunarodno-politicheskiye krizisy" (The USA and International Political Crises), Moscow, 1975, pp 33-38; Petrovskiy, V., "Amerikanskaya vneshnepoliticheskaya mysl'", (American Foreign Political Thought), Moscow, 1976, pp 97-99; Trofimenko, G., "SShA: voyna, politika, ideologiya" (The USA: War, Politics, Ideology), Moscow, 1976, pp 116-120.
14. PRAVDA, 4 May 1978.
15. For greater detail, see Molineu, H., "The Impact of Strategic and Technological Innovations on Nuclear Deterrence" (MILITARY REVIEW, January 1978, pp 7-16).
16. "Strategic Disarmament, Verification and National Security," London-New York, 1977, pp 62-64.
17. Kinter, W., "Peace and Strategy Conflict," New York, 1967, p 81.
18. "The Use of the Armed Forces as a Political Instrument," Washington, 1977. More than 50 experts were in the group that prepared this report under the directorship of B. Blackman and S. Kaplan. A number of prominent specialists in international relations were employed concurrently as consultants, to include individuals on Carter's staff and ones closely associated with it--G. Owen, C. Yost, R. Bowie, G. Allison, (A. Gudpeyster), and others. The institute itself, as we know, has a major influence on the U.S. administration's thoughts on foreign policy, and it serves as a constant source of personnel for the State Department, the Pentagon, the White House, and the government.

According to data of one of the authors of this report, the USA used its armed forces for political purposes 226 times after the Second World War (from 1 January 1946 to 31 December 1976) (Kaplan, S., "Force Without War: The United States' Use of the Armed Forces as a Political Instrument," Washington, 1977, p 11).

19. According to other information, between 1944 and 1966 there were 368 incidents, having the nature of conflicts, in which the USA used military force in one of the following ways: Passive military support; unofficial secret military intervention and support; limited use of military personnel in combat operations in satisfaction of obligations; combat operations and large-scale use of military personnel in conflict situations.
20. Out of the total number (215) of incidents examined in the report, 33 were isolated as most "typical" to permit assessment of the effectiveness with which the armed forces are used for political objectives. The "successful" category included those operations in which two-thirds of the suggested goals were reached.

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'VANGUARD-TYPE' PARTIES IN AFRICA VIEWED

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[Article by S. P. Nemanov: "Parties of the Vanguard Type in African Countries of Socialist Orientation"]

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist theory of noncapitalist development proceeds from the fact that the process of the creation of the material and spiritual prerequisites for the construction of socialism in economically backward countries does not happen spontaneously, but appears as the result of the single-minded political guidance of a whole complex of progressive democratic reforms on the part of the vanguard revolutionary party. It is precisely parties as the political vanguard of the working masses in the struggle for a socialist orientation that are called upon to secure the realization of "a guiding and directing role which--V. I. Lenin pointed out--can and must be played in history by parties that recognize the material conditions for an overthrow and that stand at the head of progressive classes."¹ The proposition concerning the guiding role of the party is confirmed in the constitutions of the states of socialist orientation, in party programs and statutes, and is emphasized in the speeches of the leaders of these countries. In his report at the 1st MPLA-Party of Labor Congress, A. Neto said: "We need a progressive organization which could carry out its role in the government of society most effectively."²

The active process of the formation of vanguard-type parties are observed in all countries of socialist orientation in Tropical Africa. In 1969 the Congolese Labor Party was formed. In 1975 in the People's Republic of Benin it was decided to organize the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (Parti Révolutionnaire Populaire du Benin--PRPB); its first congress took place in May 1976. The Third Congress of FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) in Mozambique in February 1977 decreed to create a new vanguard party with the retention of the previous name--FRELIMO. In December 1977 the First Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in Angola took place, having taken the historic decision to transform the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola into a vanguard-type party. In Tanzania, as a result of the merging of the TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) and the ASP

(Afro-Shirazi) parties in 1977, the new party of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) came into being. A great deal of work to consolidate progressive forces with the aim of forming a vanguard party is being done in Ethiopia. The Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile-Mariam, at the time of his visit to the Soviet Union (1978) noted: "The PMAC, understanding that the development of the revolutionary process can be guaranteed success only when it is directed by the vanguard party of the workers, made efforts to unite and to rally the Ethiopian Marxists-Leninists."³

The facts that have been cited testify that a tendency toward the formation of vanguard parties is operative in many countries of socialist orientation; a definite regularity is manifesting itself in this. The process of the formation of the vanguard-type party is the result of the consistent deepening of the policy of socialist orientation, which encompasses all aspects of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical life of the countries of socialist orientation, of the aggravation of the internal contradiction between the forces of progress and reaction.

The formation of vanguard-type parties in countries of socialist orientation is taking place in a favorable international situation. On the one hand, this is the steady growth in the power of the world system of socialism, the strengthening of its influence on the course of world development, on the other, it is the deepening of the general crisis of the capitalist system. By the force of its example, real socialism exerts an enormous revolutionizing influence on the labor sections of the population in the countries that have liberated themselves, it always was and remains the true and dependable support of the national liberation movement. The influence of the world system of socialism on the countries that have liberated themselves grows in the course of their common struggle against imperialism. "This tendency," notes, for example, the progressive African political figure A. Dansoko (Senegal), "will become stronger in the future because of the growing conviction that socialism is a decisive factor in the development of mankind, that real socialism is the main support for the struggle for national and social liberation."⁴

In the beginning period of the independent development of the countries that have liberated themselves, the main tasks were those connected with the process of decolonization and the liquidation of the after-effects of colonial rule. This is the period of a general patriotic upsurge, when slogans of anticolonialism and nationalism still remain in the foreground. This is why the leading role in the first stage was exercised, as a rule, by political organizations of a nation-wide character which stood at the head of the struggle for national liberation (the MPLA in Angola, FRELIMO in Mozambique, TANU in Tanzania, and others). The formation of of political organizations of a nation-wide character in many countries in Tropical Africa during the period of the struggle for national independence was a natural process since in the struggle with the colonialists it was neces-

sary to merge all strata of the population of the colonies, to organize their coordinated action on the basis of the anticolonial program. Furthermore, in the countries of Tropical Africa the social class structure has not yet sufficiently crystallized as a result of the extreme socio-economic backwardness, the low level of development of the productive forces, the presence of communal-patriarchal relations in the village, where the majority of the population lives, and the multitude of ethnic groups and tribes. For this reason the political organizations, too, do not as yet bear a distinctly expressed class character.

The development of the revolutionary process in the countries that have liberated themselves inevitably leads to the delimitation of different social and class forces, above all in regard to the question concerning the selection of the further path of development. "Every real progress of the revolution," wrote V. I. Lenin, "is the involvement in the movement of the broader masses; consequently, great consciousness of class interests; consequently, great definiteness of political and party groupings and a more precise delineation of the class physiognomies of the various parties; consequently, an ever greater substitution of general, abstract, unclear and, in their abstraction, vague political and economic demands by concrete, precisely determined /different/ [in boldface] demands of the various classes."⁵

In countries of socialist orientation, the policy of the revolutionary-democratic regimes is directed toward the realization of progressive democratic reforms. This is expressed, above all, in the strengthening of the positions of the revolutionary-democratic state, in the formation of popular organs of power at the center and locally, in the elaboration and realization of measures which reflect the interests of the working sections of the population. In particular this is the limitation of the activity of foreign and local private capital; the creation and strengthening of the positions of the state sector in industry and trade; agrarian reforms in the interests of the peasantry; numerous measures to satisfy the first and foremost needs of the workers in the social and cultural spheres and others, the goal of which is the creation in the long run of the prerequisites for the transition to the construction of a socialist society. All of these measures have a distinctly expressed anti-imperialist, and at times also anticapitalist character, infringe upon the interests of the exploiting and parasitic strata; they call forth the resentment and resistance of the latter. For example, in the Resolution of the 8th Plenum of the FRELIMO Central Committee (February 1976) it was noted that the political situation in Mozambique is characterized by the intensification of the class struggle in connection with the execution of the first revolutionary reorganizations, which will deal "a strong blow to the interests of the bourgeoisie and the hopes of capitalism and imperialism to keep Mozambique within the sphere of their influence."⁶

The development of the revolutionary process in the countries that have liberated themselves leads to the formation of two basic social and class blocs: on the one hand, a progressive, revolutionary-democratic bloc

which unites workers, peasants, artisans, the urban petty bourgeoisie, the radical intelligentsia, and the white collar workers, and, on the other hand, a reactionary, pro-imperialist bloc--in the person of the comprador and bureaucratic bourgeoisie; in a number of countries the positions of the feudal and semifeudal elements, of hereditary and tribal aristocracy are also strong. In these conditions, parties of the national front type are already not in a position to carry out a single, coordinated policy, the internal contradictions in the ranks of these parties become inescapable, and the question of the formation of a vanguard party capable of functioning arises with all sharpness, a party which can provide political guidance of the process of the progressive reorganization of society. The now deceased President of the People's Republic of the Congo and Chairman of the Congolese Labor Party M. N'gouabi, in assessing the activity of the National Revolutionary Movement (*Mouvement National Révolutionnaire--MNR*) during the period from 1964 to 1968, noted: "Within this organization existed the most diverse views on revolution and national construction, here were supporters of all orientations--from socialist to capitalist. It is evident that in these conditions the MNR was not yet able to carry out any kind of definite policy, since within it political lines were formed which reflected the interests of different groups."⁷ The Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party A. Neto emphasized on the eve of the First MPLA Congress: "Considering our socialist choice, the party is necessary. The fundamental reorganization of our society... is unthinkable under the guidance of the movement (The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.--S. N.), into which enter several political currents, including one antisocialist current."⁸

Speaking about the formation of such an important element of the political system of the state with socialist orientation as the vanguard party, one must keep in mind still another exceedingly essential circumstance. In the process of the consistent execution of democratic reforms in the interests of the working masses, revolutionary-democratic regimes create their own social support. The principal mass of the workers supports the revolutionary power, accepts its program. But this support frequently has a spontaneous character since the representatives of the workers in their majority are not yet ready for active and conscious political activity. B. G. Gafurov correctly noted in this connection that as the result of "the inadequate level of culture, which is a terrible consequence of the colonial past, one can distinguish two stages in the social development of the countries with socialist orientation: a) the /stage of awakening/ [in boldface] of the masses to political life, 'educating' them to participate in party and state activity, and b) the /stage of expanding/ [in boldface] the effective participation of direct descendants from the working people in the administration of the state and other political activity."⁹ It is necessary, therefore, to create the ideological and political prerequisites for the formation of vanguard parties. With this goal in mind, work is being done in the country of socialist orientation in regard to the involvement of the workers in the discussion of current problem of the contemporary stage of the national-democratic revolution, in regard to the activation

of their efforts aimed at the realization of a program of revolutionary-democratic reforms.

The activity of the "centers of revolutionary enlightenment", which have been set up in Guinea, may serve as an example of such work. They combine lessons aimed at the elimination of illiteracy among the adult population with the training of cadre for the cooperative movement, with a great deal of work in regard to the ideological and political education of the workers. In Guinea-Bissau, within the framework of the campaign that has been unfolded in the country in regard to the broad propagation of the decisions of the 3rd Congress of the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde), a special seminar of party workers and representatives of mass organizations devoted to the elucidation of party decisions was organized (February 1978). In Benin, after the First Congress of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, seminars took place throughout the entire country at which discussions were held concerning "ways of liquidating colonial and neocolonial structures"; they were held in cities and villages, in enterprises and institutions. Among the population so-called seminars-consultations were held, the results of which were taken into account in the elaboration of drafts of the new constitution of the country and the first five-year plan; then these documents were published for nation-wide discussion. In the Program of the National-Democratic Revolution of Ethiopia, the importance of political education and organization of the working masses is also emphasized. For this purpose it is envisaged to create a special Provisional Bureau for the Organization of the Popular Masses. Its goals, in particular, consist in explaining the tasks that confront the revolutionary forces of the country in the course of the national-democratic revolution, in coordinating the dissemination of the principles of scientific socialism.¹⁰

Thus, vanguard-type parties are formed on the basis of objective conditions being formed (the intensification of the class struggle, the consolidation of progressive forces on an anti-imperialist revolutionary-democratic platform) and subjective conditions being formed (the ideological and political training of the workers for participation in party and state activity). An important external factor is the aid and support of progressive regimes on the part of the world system of socialism.

The organizational formalization of the vanguard parties takes place in different ways--depending on concrete historical conditions: a) by way of an appropriate reorganization of national front-type parties (Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Guinea; b) by way of developing a qualitatively new party (Congo¹¹, Benin). The second variant is usually characteristic of countries where because of a number of circumstances nation-wide political organizations were not formed in their time or did not acquire sufficient influence. A third variant in the formalization of the vanguard party is possible--as a result of the merging into one single party of several revolutionary-democratic organizations, as occurred in the People's Demo-

cratic Republic of Yemen. A similar process can be observed at the present time in Ethiopia, where the Provisional Military Administrative Council conducts consultations with the basic progressive political groupings of the country for the purpose of elaborating a general political platform on the basis of the Program of National-Democratic Revolution of 1976. The process of the formation of vanguard parties in the countries of socialist orientation in Tropical Africa, regardless of certain differences in the forms of their formation, has a common content. In our view, a number of the most important tendencies in the formation of vanguard-type parties must be singled out: their social and class basis is made up to an ever greater degree by the working sections of the population; the strengthening of the vanguard role of the party; the rapprochement with the theory of scientific socialism; the expansion and deepening of cooperation with the world communist movement.

One of the most important questions is the determination of the social and class essence of the vanguard revolutionary-democratic parties. "If you did not show," wrote V. I. Lenin, "the interests of what classes and precisely what dominant interests at a given time determine the essence of the various parties and their politics, you have, in fact, not applied Marxism, you have /in fact/ [in boldface] discarded the theory of the class struggle."¹²

An important peculiarity of the countries of socialist orientation of Tropical Africa in political terms is the fact that they practically lack an organized communist movement. The working-class movement here has not yet attained the level of maturity when it becomes dominating in the revolutionary process, since in the conditions of the rule of precapitalist relations "a purely proletarian movement is out of the question."¹³ In these conditions, revolutionary democracy becomes a leading sociopolitical force of social progress, expressing the interests of the broad working masses. R. A. Ul'yanovskiy has correctly noted that since in Africa capitalism as a system of social production relations that have reached the stages of industrial capitalism does not yet prevail and the working class has not yet become the leading force of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement, the social and political force which is capable of expressing the real interests of the large majority of workers "is a bloc of revolutionary-democratic classes and strata--the working class, peasantry, radical intelligentsia, and petty urban bourgeoisie."¹⁴ This is precisely what also determines the class character of the revolutionary-democratic parties; in the social conditions that really exist now, they reflect the political positions not of any single class or part of it, but of a coalition of class forces whose interests (with all their differences in regard to secondary questions) coincides in the main at a given moment.

The basis of the bloc of revolutionary-democratic forces is, above all, consistent anti-imperialism--the struggle against the remaining dependence of the countries that have liberated themselves on the imperialist powers, their neocolonial policy, which is aimed at keeping the liberated countries

in the sphere of the world capitalist economy as agrarian and raw material appendages. The peoples of the former colonies see with their own eyes that the new models of cooperation elaborated by bourgeois reformers--the theory of "mutual dependence", "partners in development", "aid through trade", etc.--by no means promote the satisfaction of their basic interests. Therefore, they are united by the aspiration to overcome in historically short terms the backwardness of their countries by means of progressive democratic reforms. The revolution which is unfolding in these countries is at the present time going through the stage not of socialist, but democratic reforms in various spheres of social life; this is why a political bloc of these forces becomes possible. "The absence of unity in the questions of socialism and in the struggle for socialism," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "does not exclude the unity of will in questions of democracy. . . . To forget this would mean to forget about the /nation-wide/ (in boldface) character of the democratic revolution: if 'nation-wide', it means there is a 'unity of will' precisely so far as this revolution realizes the nation-wide needs and requirements."¹⁵

Processes that are going on in the ruling parties of the countries of socialist orientation confirm that it is precisely with the determination of class composition that the formation of vanguard revolutionary parties begins. This finds expression, in particular, in the removal from their ranks of the elements that have become bourgeois in their orientation, as well as people subject to bourgeois influence. "Today," writes A. Sékou Touré, "the party is the part of the people which is true to the line of the revolution, but side by side with this part exists another stratum which constantly nourishes the diabolical aspiration to strangle the revolution and to exploit the people."¹⁶ In the programmatic documents and statutes of the revolutionary-democratic parties clauses have been fixed which close off access of reactionary elements to them. In the "Political Oath" of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party it is written that owners of industrial or commercial enterprises, landowners who receive income from a parcel of land larger than 10 hectares, house owners who rent more than one house, members of the leadership of parties which existed under previous regimes, cannot be members of the party.¹⁷ In another document of the party--the "Declaration on the General Line of the Party"--it is set forth that its social base is the working class, the very poor and middle peasantry, the artisans, the soldiers, and the revolutionary intelligentsia.¹⁸ Similar clauses are found in the documents of other revolutionary-democratic parties. Thereby the class character of the revolutionary-democratic parties is underscored--which in a fundamental way distinguishes them from the bourgeois and pro-bourgeois parties, which conceal their class essence in every conceivable way, taking refuge in "all-popular" and "all-national" slogans.

The revolutionary-democratic parties present the goal of their policy with all clarity: the development of society on the way to socialism. "The party," it is stated in the Program of FRELIMO, "will lead the Mozambique people on the road to the realization of further revolutionary-democratic

reforms, the final destruction of the exploitation of man by man and the creation of conditions for the construction of the political, material and ideological bases of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique."¹⁹ The party programs adopted in the countries of socialist orientation clearly set forth the basic directions of the struggle for the realization of a complex of revolutionary reforms in all spheres of social life. They provide a characterization of the current phase of the revolution and the perspectives of development of the revolutionary process, the arrangement of class forces, and they formulate the strategic tasks and tactical principles of the activity of the parties.

Still more important for the elucidation of the social and class character of the revolutionary-democratic parties is an analysis of their immediate activity with regard to the realization of the proclaimed slogans and ideas. V. I. Lenin pointed out that in order to determine the character of parties and their essence it is necessary "to study not so much what the parties say about themselves, but what they **/do/** [in boldface], how they act in the solution of various political questions, how they **/conduct themselves/** [in boldface] in matters which affect the vital interests of the various classes of society."²⁰ The practice of the countries of socialist orientation shows that the revolutionary-democratic parties, upon solving the tasks connected with the creation of the material and spiritual prerequisites for the construction of socialism, realize the following basic reforms in the sphere of domestic policy and socio-economic relations²¹: a) the creation of a state apparatus of a revolutionary-democratic state as the organ of the dictatorship of the people, the selection and placement of personnel in the decisive sectors, control of their activity; b) the formation of people's organs of power in the center and locally, the displacement from the political arena of the representatives of the hereditary and tribal aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and other elements which are hostile to the policy of socialist orientation; c) the expansion and strengthening of the positions of the state sector in industry and other sectors of the national economy, the organization of comprehensive control over foreign and local private capital; d) the creation of preliminary conditions for the gradual transition of the peasants living in communes to cooperative forms of farm management, the organization of state agricultural enterprises; e) the steady improvement in the situation of the working masses, the execution of numerous measures in the sphere of education, medical service, social insurance, etc. The foreign policy of the revolutionary-democratic regimes is characterized by the development and deepening of comprehensive ties with the countries of the socialist commonwealth, by the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation with other countries on the principles of equality. The countries of socialist orientation occupy a consistent anti-imperialist position in international affairs and decisively repulse the aggressive policy of imperialism, which is supported by the forces of internal reaction.

The realization of the great and complex problems which confront the

countries of socialist orientation is connected in the most intimate way with the growth of the vanguard role of the revolutionary parties. The strengthening of the organizational and ideological unity of the party and the strengthening of their influence on the working masses acquire exceptionally important significance. Ignoring these questions or insufficient attention to them may, as is shown by the experience of a number of African countries, facilitate the activities of reaction and even lead to a reorientation of the country. Thus, the journal of South African communists, AFRICAN COMMUNIST, in its analysis of the Ghanaian events of 1966, notes that the fall of the government of K. Nkrumah was assisted by "the organizational and ideological weakness of the ruling Convention People's Party, by its inadequate link with the workers of Ghana."²² In this regard, the revolutionary-democratic parties are faced with great tasks concerning the formation of a structure which would guarantee, on the one hand, the optimal composition and functioning ability of the party, and, on the other hand, the close link with broad sections of the workers.

At the present time, the majority of revolutionary-democratic parties are in the beginning stage of their formation. Their founding congresses took place not long ago, and their programmatic and statute documents were adopted recently; work is being done on the formation of all links of the party apparatus, of the central and local organs. In the resolution adopted at the First Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, special emphasis was given to the necessity of great efforts on the part of all party members in connection "with new tasks, with the elaboration of a new structure of the party, new methods of work."²³

Paramount attention is being given to unite in the party the most advanced and conscious elements from among the workers. For this reason, high demands are made of the party members. Thus, the Statute of the MPLA-Labor Party obligates its members "to serve as an example in work, to defend actively and consciously the interests of the workers and peasants and the power of the people, to assist the party in educating the workers in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."²⁴ In admitting new members into the party, a differentiated approach is observed: for example, the term of candidate membership for workers and for men in the People's Armed Forces of the Liberation of Angola from a working-class background is set at one year, for all others --at two years.

The practice of accepting new members into the revolutionary-democratic parties of Angola, Mozambique, Congo, Benin and Tanzania shows that everywhere criteria of party membership have been developed which permit the comprehensive verification of the political, skill and moral qualifications of the candidates; this, undoubtedly, makes it more difficult for chance people to gain access to the party or those who seek advantages from being in its ranks.

The discussion and acceptance of candidates takes place in meetings of the party cells, with the people not belonging to the party being able to take part in the discussion. Obligatory, as a rule, is the presentation of a certain number of recommendations from members of the party. Some countries have a practice of instructing candidates for party membership in special courses in which programmatic and statute documents are studied, as well as the goal of the policy and the basic tasks of the party, and also questions of ideology, the forms and methods of party work.

The activity of the party in work collectives acquires special significance, where the revolutionary measures outlined by the party are directly converted into facts--in enterprises, in institutions, army sub-units, educational institutions. In the Program of the Congolese Labor Party emphasis is given to the necessity of "creating cells at the place of work and especially in industrial enterprises since this is precisely where the class struggle rages in production and the struggle for the technological revolution."²⁵ Toward the end of raising the effectiveness of their activity, and also of improving the qualitative composition of the revolutionary-democratic parties, they build their organizational structure on the basis of the production-territorial principle or realize the gradual transition to such a structure.

Regardless of the fact that many parties were formed only very recently and some of them still have few members,²⁶ that their organizational structure has not become firmly established, they strive--from the very first steps of their activity--to secure a close link with the masses--above all through the public organizations. At the First Congress of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party the task was set: toward the end of strengthening the support of the revolution on the part of the workers to create mass organizations, acting under the guidance of the PRPB, as instruments for linking the party with the broad masses. Such organizations are the trade unions, the organization "Socialist Youth of Benin," the Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the "Federation of Revolutionary Women," and others. Helping to increase the effectiveness of the activity of the mass public organizations, the vanguard parties in countries of socialist orientation thereby promote the formation of a political system which secures and stimulates the participation of the representatives of the workers in social and political activity. On this basis it becomes possible to create a powerful and effectively functioning front of progressive forces under the guidance of the vanguard party--a dependable social and political base for revolutionary-democratic regimes.

Exceedingly important tendencies can be noted in the ideological evolution of the revolutionary-democratic parties of Tropical Africa. As a whole, they can be characterized as the gradual transition, in the process of the formation of the vanguard parties, of the foremost representatives of revolutionary democracy from the ideology of nationalism and various currents of "African socialism" to scientific socialism, their turning to

the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the paths to the revolutionary reorganization of society. At the present time, an ever greater number of parties expresses the desire to be ruled in their activities by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which in the majority of African countries of socialist orientation (Angola, Mozambique, Benin, Congo, and Ethiopia) are officially proclaimed to be the ideological basis of the party and state. A member of the leadership of the MPLA, E. Teles Carreira, emphasizes that "for the MPLA there exists only one socialism, the socialism of Marx, Engels, Lenin --scientific socialism. Consequently, socialism, for the MPLA, is not the so-called African socialism, but the socialism which sets itself the task of destroying the exploitation of man by man."²⁷

The tendency of the transition of revolutionary democracy to the positions of scientific socialism reflects the growing maturity of the national liberation movement, the ever greater influence of the ideology of the communist and workers' movement. The inclination of the progressive forces of Africa toward the Marxist-Leninist teaching is a natural process. This is not simply only the result of the subjective wishes and aspirations of some party leaders or others to declare themselves to be Marxists. The reasons for this phenomenon are rather more profound: the turning to scientific socialism is connected with the objective requirements of the social development of the countries that have liberated themselves. The revolutionary parties which have placed themselves at the head of the popular masses and which have proclaimed as the goal of their policy the construction of socialist society, outline a concrete program of action, aspire to determine the strategy and tactics of the party in the various stages of historical development. Moreover, it is important to them to consider correctly the actual reality, the interrelationship of social and class forces in the country and in the international arena, to prevent, so far as possible, the development of negative phenomena which are able to influence the progressive course of development of society. All of these circumstances, taken in their entirety, determine the necessity of studying and applying in practice advanced revolutionary theory. V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that without a revolutionary theory there cannot be a revolutionary movement, that "the absence of theory takes the *raison d'être* away from the revolutionary orientation and inevitably condemns it, sooner or later, to political bankruptcy."²⁸

The revolutionizing influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the progressive strata of African revolutionary democracy is without question. At the same time, there would be no foundation for the conclusion that the revolutionary democrats already today fully share all propositions of scientific socialism. The process of the unification of the revolutionary movement in African countries with scientific socialism is happening not suddenly, not immediately. The social base of revolutionary democracy is not uniform, for this reason side by side with the radical, Marxist orientation there exists also a reformist orientation whose representatives are afraid of radical revolutionary reforms. A great

danger for the movement along a noncapitalist path is also represented by the various ultraleft currents which are fighting for the immediate execution of socialist reforms in spite of the absence of the preconditions for this. The experience of Mali and the Sudanese [Socialist] Union Party shows that an adventurist policy, attempts at the immediate realization of socialist reforms without adequate preparation lead to negative consequences. At the beginning of the 1970s, ultraleft elements in the People's Republic of the Congo appreciably intensified their activity. The organ of the Congolese Labor Party (Parti Congolais du Travail--PCT) Central Committee, ETUMBA, pointing to this danger, wrote: "There are comrades who subjectively assert that it is possible to complete in one blow . . . the national, democratic, popular and socialist revolutions. They do not understand that revolution takes place stage by stage, and we cannot make the transition to the second stage without having fulfilled the first. Conceptions of the possibility of solving in one blow all the tasks are harmful, they lump together the stages and prevent the party from concentrating its efforts on the solution of the central tasks."²⁹

In African countries of socialist orientation a powerful influence is still being exerted by traditionalism, nationalism, religion, and other factors, which hamper the process of the adoption of the ideas of scientific socialism; the insistent propaganda of bourgeois and reformist doctrines, being carried out by certain domestic and external forces, also does not go without a trace. There is no question that it is impossible in such a short historical segment of time to reconstruct fundamentally the psychology and consciousness in a society which for such a long time was under the colonial yoke, a society in which even today in many respects backward socioeconomic relations are being preserved. At the same time, in the process of the formation of the revolutionary-democratic ideology, an ever greater rapprochement takes place between it and the theory of scientific socialism, above all with regard to such questions as the struggle against imperialism and its neocolonial policy, the essence of the class struggle, the regularities of the socioeconomic development of society in the various phases of the historical process, and others.

In the course of solving the practical tasks of the construction of the new society, it becomes more and more apparent that only the theory of scientific socialism can provide the correct solution of the problems connected with the liquidation of the consequences of colonialism and progress on the road of socialist orientation. It may be stated that the thesis about the inapplicability of the Marxist-Leninist theory in African conditions, on which the bourgeois ideologists and theoreticians of "African socialism" stubbornly insist, does not find support among revolutionary democrats. "Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical compass," says the chairman of the PRPB, M. Kerekou, "and the people of Benin considers it their international duty to adopt this teaching, to apply it to the study of the national peculiarities of the country, to find with its aid a scientifically-grounded solution of the problems of its economic, social and cultural

development."³⁰ The historical experience of the world revolutionary movement testifies that the advanced revolutionary theory of our epoch, the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, has exerted and continues to exert an enormous influence on the progressive course of world development, including on the African continent. F. Castro, having visited a number of countries in Africa in 1977, with good reason noted: "We were able to convince ourselves of the complete discredit and bankruptcy of bourgeois ideology. The peoples are finally choosing the road to socialism, and the glorious banners of Marxism-Leninism are already raised in many countries of Africa."³¹

The experience of noncapitalist development and the current practice of the countries of socialist orientation testify to the enormous significance of the establishment of durable contacts between the parties of the countries of socialist orientation and the world communist movement, and, in the first place, with the ruling parties of the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Such intercourse gives the revolutionary democrats the possibility to study in depth and to utilize creatively the rich experience of the communist parties applicable to their conditions. The consciousness that in a difficult moment they can always count on the unselfish friendly help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries strengthens their conviction of the correctness and the advantages of the socialist orientation, helps to overcome the difficulties that arise, to determine more precisely their political line in the process of realizing the deep revolutionary reforms.

The tendency toward the development of close links of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties with the vanguard revolutionary parties of the liberated countries is developing steadfastly at the present time. At the time of the visit in the USSR of the party-government delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique in May 1976, the chairman of FRELIMO, S. Machel noted with satisfaction that the relations of mutual aid and cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR, based on the principles of genuine equality and noninterference in domestic affairs--this is a natural alliance in the struggle for a common cause. "It is precisely these principles," S. Machel emphasized, "which regulated the relations between our organizations and made possible the establishment of durable links of revolutionary friendship existing between FRELIMO and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Mozambique and the Soviet people."³²

Comprehensive links between the communist and the revolutionary-democratic parties are at the present time developing successfully and fruitfully. Daily practice has come to include such forms of inter-party cooperation as the exchange of party-government delegations, the conducting of consultations in regard to various questions, participation in the work of party congresses, participation of delegations from the revolutionary-democratic

parties in international meetings of the communist and worker' parties, and others. A clear demonstration of the growing mutual understanding and cooperation of the revolutionary-democratic parties of African countries with the CPSU was the participation in the work of the 25th CPSU Congress of party delegations from Algeria, Angola, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Congo, Madagascar, Tanzania, and others. In their speeches at the congress, their representative invariably emphasized the importance of the strengthening and development of relations with the CPSU. In the Summary Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Party Congress it was noted that "in accordance with the directions of the 24th Congress we have continued to strengthen our ties /with the progressive noncommunist parties/ [in bold-face]--with the revolutionary-democratic and also the left-socialist parties."³³

The above-mentioned basic tendencies in the formation of vanguard-type parties in African countries of socialist orientation are not always manifested sufficiently clearly, but rather in a different degree for different countries. The progressive advances in the sociopolitical life of these countries take place in a situation when not only the resistance of the openly hostile opposition on the part of the imperialist powers and their accomplices in the liberated countries are overcome, but also various negative tendencies in the development of the revolutionary-democratic forces. The fact that revolutionary democracy is a movement which is socially heterogeneous cannot but lead to the development of certain contradictions in the process of realizing concrete political initiatives. Also possible are crisis situations in this or that party--thus, for example, the Congolese Labor Party during the eight years of its existence has already gone through several serious crises. Moreover, the process of the organizational formation of a number of parties is not yet complete, only their central organs have been formed and programmatic documents have been adopted. Thus, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party, A. Neto, noted that at the present time "we are occupied with party construction. It will continue for a few more years."³⁴

period of/

In the majority of the countries of socialist orientation the transition to the path of independent development is continuing at the present time, which is frequently connected with certain difficulties in the development of the economy of these countries. Nevertheless, the first results, in particular in the political sphere (the creation of organs of people's power), the social sphere (the satisfaction of the first and foremost needs of the workers), the cultural sphere (the increase in the level of literacy), the development and realization of the programs of economic development permit drawing the conclusion about the definite effectiveness of the political activity of the parties. Thus, at the present time, the vanguard revolutionary-democratic parties represent the political vanguard of the workers, which reflects in the stage of the national democratic revolution the coinciding interests of the working class, the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeoisie, and the radical intelligentsia. They carry out a practice a program of progressive revolutionary reforms with the aim of pre-

paring the conditions for the construction of socialist society, a program which ideologically and organizationally is drawing close to the principles of scientific socialism.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Collected Works], Vol 11, p 31.
2. PRAVDA, 6 November 1977.
3. PRAVDA, 18 November 1978.
4. RUDE PRAVO (Prague), 3, 5 June 1976.
5. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.", Vol 15, p 277.
6. TEMPO (Maputo), 1976, No 286.
7. M. Ngouabi, "Vers la construction d'une société socialiste en Afrique" [Toward the Construction of a Socialist Society in Africa] (P[ARIS]), 1975, p 46.
8. AFRIQUE-ASIE, 1977, No 126, p 26.
9. B. G. Gafurov, "Aktual'nye problemy sovremennogo natsional'no-osvoboditel'nogo dvizheniya. Razvivayushchiesya strany Azii i Afriki" [Current Problems of the Contemporary National Liberation Movement. The Developing Countries of Asia and Africa], Moscow, 1976, p 218.
10. See "The Programme of the National Democratic Revolution in Ethiopia," Addis Ababa, 1976.
11. A peculiarity of the formation of the vanguard party in the Congo is the fact that, although a new party was created there--the Congolese Labor Party, it was based on the positive experience accumulated by the National Revolutionary Movement party. V. Ya. Stekol'shchikov notes that the creation of a new political party in the Congo "was favored by the activity with regard to the consolidation of the patriotic forces, with regard to the patriotic education of advanced strata of Congolese society in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, which had been carried out by the previous party of the National Revolutionary Movement. . . Preparing the creation of the party-vanguard, the leaders of the "Movement of 31 December 1968" based themselves on the positive work done by the party of the National Revolutionary Movement, on the cadre trained by it."--V. Ya. Stekol'shchikov, "Narodnaya Respublika Kongo v bor'be za sotsialisticheskuyu oriyentatsiyu" [The People's Republic of the Congo in the Struggle for Socialist Orientation], Moscow, 1976, pp 123-124.

12. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 15, p 377.
13. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 41, p 244.
14. R. A. Ul'yanovskiy, "Ocherki natsional'no-osvoboditel'noy bor'by. Voprosy teorii i praktiki" [Essays of the National Liberation Movement. Questions of Theory and Practice], Moscow, 1976, p 241.
15. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 11, p 73.
16. A. Sékou Touré, "Stratégie et tactique de la révolution" [Strategy and Tactics of the Revolution], Vol 21, Conakry, 1976, p 167.
17. EHUZU, 21 May 1976.
18. EHUZU, 27-29 July 1977.
19. Cited from NOVOYE VREMYA, 1977, No 12, p 25.
20. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 21, p 276.
21. On the basic directions in the formation and strengthening of the revolutionary-democratic regimes, see V. E. Chirkin, "Idei Velikogo Oktyabrya i revolyutsionnye preobrazovaniya gosudarstva v stranakh sotsialisticheskoy orientatsii" [The Ideas of the Great October and the Revolutionary Reforms of the State in the Countries of Socialist Orientation], NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, 1978, No 5; A. M. Khazanov, "Angola na novom puti" [Angola on the New Road], RABOCHII KLASS I SOVREMENNYYI MIR, 1977, No 5; N. Pykhtunov, "Narod Kongo v bor'be za sotsialisticheskuyu orientatsiyu" [The People of the Congo in the Struggle for Socialist Orientation], AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, 1978, No 3; S. Rozanaya, "Reshimost' Benina" [The Resoluteness of Benin], AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, 1978, No 6.
22. THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST, 1973, No 52, p 52.
23. "Résolutions adoptées par le 1er congrès du M. P. L. A." [Resolutions Adopted by the 1st Congress of the MPLA], BULLETIN D'INFORMATION, Prague, 1978, No 4, p 42; see also JOURNAL DE ANGOLA, 11 December 1977.
24. JOURNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 February 1978.
25. ETUMBA, 1973, No 295, p 5.
26. In 1978 the members of the MPLA-Labor Party amounted to 5,000 people; the membership of the Congolese Labor Party consisted of 3,700 people, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party--of a few hundred people.--See AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, 1978, No 3, p 31.

27. AFRICA, L[eningrad], No 64, p 36.
28. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 6, p 379.
29. ETUMBA, 1971, No 178, p 5.
30. ZA RUBEZHOM, 1977, No 22, p 9.
31. PRAVDA, 6 April 1977.
32. PRAVDA, 19 May 1976.
33. "Materialy XXV s"ezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p 32.
34. NOVOYE VREMYA, 1978, No 48, p 10.

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INTERNATIONAL

GREATER EMPHASIS ON ASIAN, AFRICAN STUDIES NEEDED

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[Article entitled: "A Course of the Modern and Latest History of Asia and Africa in the Higher School"]

[Text] From the Editors: In the Summary Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th CPSU Congress, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "In contemporary conditions, when the volume of knowledge a person needs is growing sharply and rapidly, it is already impossible to count mainly on the mastery of a certain number of facts. It is important to inculcate the ability to enlarge one's knowledge independently, to orient oneself in the swift current of scientific and political information."¹ Soviet higher education is called upon to play an important role in the solution of this task. In 1965-1966 a discussion took place in the pages of our journal of the state of the teaching of the history of the countries of Asia and Africa in the higher educational institutions. Approximately 20 teachers from universities and pedagogical institutes took part in the exchange of views.² The editors of the journal also received letters from the USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education V. N. Elyutin and the Chief of the Main Administration of Higher Educational and Secondary Pedagogical Institutions of the RSFSR Ministry of Education (GUVUZ) I. Ovsyannikov, in which it was acknowledged that the discussion held by the journal of urgent problems with regard to the teaching of the history of the countries of Asia and Africa will be of benefit to historical education.³

More than 10 years have passed since the time of this discussion. Some participants of the past discussion and other teachers have expressed the desire to discuss anew the state of teaching the history of the countries of Asia and Africa in the light of new tasks.

First of all, we must turn our attention to proposals that have been made unanimously in almost all materials received by the editors.

The teachers of the history of the East need regular intercourse, exchange

of experience, and assistance in methodology. They propose to organize regular seminars and meetings (at the union and regional levels), the holding of periodic teaching and scientific and teaching and methodological inter-VUZ (higher educational institutions) conferences devoted to the study of the East, the publication of inter-VUZ collections. Needed are the efficient coordination of this work and the regular exchange of information. These proposals were made by: E. I. Patlazhan (Ivano-Frankovsk), N. A. Koroleva (Pskov), V. I. Dyatlov (Irkutsk), N. D. Korobov (Ufa), T. A. Vorob'eva (Kirov), I. M. Shalyazh (Voroshilovgrad). Analogous unanimity is observed also in the assessment of the state of technical means of teaching, and also of teaching and visual aids.

At the same time, as the readers will see, many important problems relating to the structure and content of the course on the history of the countries of Asia and Africa have not been satisfactorily solved up to now.

G. F. Kum (corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences); A. N. Kheyfets (doctor of historical sciences, professor of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenina).

Almost 40 years have passed since the time of the publication of the first text-book in our country and in world literature on the modern history of the colonial and dependent countries.⁴ During these decades textbooks and study aids have been repeatedly published in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev which constituted a solid basis for teaching the modern and latest history of the countries of Asia and Africa.⁵ The results of the discussion held in the pages of the journal *NARODY AZII I AFRIKI* in 1965-1966 and the systematic thorough reviews of almost all of the above-mentioned publications printed in its pages testify to this fact.

At the same time, contemplating the prospects for the further improvement of the quality of pedagogical textbooks in the Oriental disciplines in institutions of higher education, we would like to emphasize the following fact. During the postwar period there developed in our country, besides the system of traditional higher general history education, a specialized system of training country specialists-orientalists and Africanists. Meanwhile the pedagogical literature that was published began to carry a double load. It is being utilized at the historical faculties of the universities and higher pedagogical institutes (pedvuzy), as well as at the Oriental studies faculties. This combination has its merits (for example, in the Leningrad publications the problems of culture and historiography are examined) and shortcomings. The basic drawback lies in the fact that in a number of textbooks and study aids the exposition more and more assumes the character of geographical information. The exposition of general historical problems is becoming weak. This creates the isolated exposition of the history of individual countries. Specialists have different points of view on the structure, volume of information contained

in the textbook, the methodology of exposition, and other questions. It seems to us that the optimum types of textbooks have not yet been developed. In the meantime, in practice in the educational process they are used by teachers in the higher educational institutions and by students as equal textbooks and study aids. Preference of one or the other is often determined by chance factors, such as the actual presence of some books or others in the library of the UZ, by the individual interests of the teachers or students, etc.

In our opinion, the further path to the improvement of the teaching of the modern and recent history of the countries of Asia and Africa consists in the accurate discerning of "the reader's, the consumer's address", in the differentiated approach to the special purpose destination of educational materials: the training of historians of broad profile or geographical specialists. Separate textbooks for historical and Oriental studies faculties or higher educational institutions must be created.

The modern and recent history of the countries of Asia and Africa is one of the historical disciplines studied at the historical faculties of pedagogical institutes and universities. The textbook for this course must fully meet the demands made in regard to textbooks and study aids on the history of our Fatherland and on general history for historical faculties, must be organically "joined" to them with regard to content and the methods of exposition. The history of the countries of Asia and Africa must be interpreted as an integral part of world history (the division into West and East is conditional and transient), and the construction of the course must be more accessible in regard to terminology. The key problem is the character and volume of information which the textbook must contain. In the most general form, one can say the following.

The textbook must contain information on the processes and events which, in one or another respect, have not local, but world historical significance, and supplementary information necessary for the understanding of these events. It must differ from the study aids on history of the geographic type intended for UZs and faculties offering Oriental studies. The character of the discipline itself, which is an important component part of general history, the necessity of interpreting the common regularities of the historical process, the necessity of reflecting the history of dozens of Afro-Asiatic countries, exceedingly complicate the development of an optimal structure for textbooks and study aids on modern, and especially on recent, history. An analysis of the existing publications shows that this problem has not yet been solved. Apparently, a solid interpretation of modern and recent history applies only to some of the most important countries (China, India, Japan). The history of the remaining countries must be presented by those periods when events in these countries to one degree or another had world historical significance or when these events are important for an understanding of common regularities. It seems desirable to include in the textbooks and study aids chapters devoted to the common problems of development of the Afro-Asiatic

countries or individual regions (especially when we are talking about Africa), the characteristics of their political map. It is desirable to achieve the organic combination of the above-mentioned methods of interpreting the material. In this connection, great difficulties are presented by the solution of the question of the order and sequence of studying the history of individual countries and regions, as well as common problems in the various periods of modern and recent times.

The question of the make-up of a geographical, specialized study aid on the history of the countries of Asia and Africa deserves separate discussion.

The authors of textbooks and study aids of any type on the modern and recent history of the countries of Asia and Africa are faced with complex questions of periodization, on which specialists maintain different points of view. The Marxist-Leninist methodology of history established the lack of coincidence (at times very, very essential) of the world historical periodization of history, which is determined by the historical process in the advanced countries, and local periodization, in particular the history of the whole complex of Afro-Asian countries as a whole, and also of the periodization of the national history of individual countries.⁶ This fact must be taken into consideration in the interpretation of the appropriate divisions. But the general structure of the textbooks and study aids must coincide with the periodization of world history accepted in Soviet historical science. In the obligatory exposition of the principal positions variants are expedient that are connected with differences in the curriculum plans of universities and higher pedagogical institutions. (Where courses on the medieval history of the countries of Asia and Africa are offered, modern history may begin with the end of the 18th century).

Some questions concerning the internal periodization of modern and recent history of the countries of Asia and Africa require discussion. It seems to us that it is especially important for the textbooks and study aids to take into consideration the periodization of the national history of individual countries. The structure of the textbooks on modern history must, in particular, clearly reflect such an important dividing line as the achievement of political independence.

Acquaintance with the available textbooks and study aids leads to the conclusion that it is necessary to continue the discussion of some common problems of the history of the countries of Asia and Africa.

The compilers of textbooks usually base themselves on the results of scientific research. The works of scholars create the possibility for the creation of valuable textbooks. In the course of teaching during the compilation of a study aid, questions to our scholars also arise. In particular, how do the new ideas and conclusions affect the conceptual apparatus, the elaboration and formulation of concepts. Let us name some:

a) The correlation between the concepts of "feudal nationalism" and "me-

- dieval-type liberation movements";
- b) A more precise definition and determination of the concept of "structure"/"organization"/"mode" (uklad) applicable to the various periods of the history of the countries of Asia and Africa. The interrelationship of the concepts of "uklad" and "formation" (formatsiya);
- c) The application of the concepts of "revolutionary situation", "general revolutionary situation", and "immediate revolutionary situation" to the history of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa;
- d) The principal difference of the concepts of "national liberation" and "separatist" movement;
- e) The correlation and difference of the concepts of "noncapitalist development" and "socialist orientation".

To strengthen the effectiveness of textbooks and study aids, the realization of the following recommendations is desirable:

- a) To increase the role of chapters which generalize, not only the introduction, but also conclusions;
- b) The headings and contents of the divisions and chapters must, as a rule, formulate the problem;
- c) In the course of the exposition to cite analogies, comparisons of the historical process in individual countries, etc.;
- d) Material on culture must be organically linked with the information on history which is expounded in the textbook;
- e) To work out methods of the problem-oriented exposition of historiography.

The textbooks must also illuminate the state of elaboration of debatable, controversial questions that have not yet been resolved by the science of Oriental studies and history.

The necessity has ripened to increase the role of the scientific centers of Oriental studies in the preparation of study aids for the higher school and and the appropriate orientation of Oriental studies research.

G. Ya. Smolin (doctor of historical sciences, professor of Leningrad State University).

In 1965-1966 many very interesting, sensible, and constructive observations and proposals of a general as well as of a concrete character were made in the pages of this journal with regard to the subject and tasks of the present course, its structure, the methods of teaching, the types and contents of textbook and auxiliary literature, the organization of the educational process, etc. Since that time something has changed for the better. Very useful in and of itself already has been the fact of attracting attention on such a large scale to what are, indeed, vital and principal problems of one of the important and rather complex aspects of humanist education. The professors and teachers of the Oriental Faculty of Leningrad University have begun, much more so than before, to be involved in everything that is

called upon to raise the qualitative level and effectiveness of the present course. Important questions on this subject are raised and discussed at scientific conferences on the historiography and original research of the history of the countries of Asia and Africa, which are regularly held by the Oriental Faculty of Leningrad State University. During the past almost decade and a half, new programs and other educational-methodological documentation have appeared, new or renewed textbooks and teaching aids on various divisions of the general course on the history of Asia and Africa or individual countries and regions have been published, the "repertoire" of monograph and other scientific literature has become somewhat richer, some publications of documents and other sources have come out. All of this promotes the strengthening of the foundation for teaching, the expansion of the possibilities for independent work of students in its various forms. Specialists from the Oriental Studies centers of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been increasingly drawn into the presentation of lectures, the preparation and review of textbooks and teaching aids. At the base of the Institute for the Countries of Asia and Africa (ISAA) at Moscow State University, an upgrading of the scientific-pedagogical qualifications of teachers has been organized. With the creation of the Institute of Scientific Information on the Social Sciences (INION) things are being put right with regard to the operative information on new publications in the literature abroad on the history and current development of the countries of Asia and Africa. These and some other changes for the better serve as convincing confirmation of the fact that the exchange of views conducted by the journal NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in 1965-1966 was useful.

However, there are more than enough difficulties and problems here. Many of them were noted also in the discussion of that time, but up to now have remained in existence, and new ones have arisen. Meanwhile the steadily growing requirements in regard to teaching in the higher educational institutions now make these difficulties and problems especially unbearable. Besides everything else, we must take into consideration that the network of universities and pedagogical institutes in the country has been appreciably expanded and continues to expand.

Before this time, even in the universities on the periphery, not to say anything about the pedagogical institutes, lecture and seminar work on the history of Asia and Africa was frequently entrusted to people who do not have an Oriental Studies or history education and who do not conduct scientific research work in the given sphere. Hence come many old and new troubles. As is well-known, even teachers who have received special training do by far not always and at once succeed in coping at all satisfactorily with the very complex and responsible task of conducting such studies. What is to be expected of specialists on the history of the USSR or the West, who, moreover, in former times in many cases had to conduct the given course as an "additional load" to their basic teaching obligations? The ministries of higher and secondary and specialized education

of the USSR and the union republics, the ministries of education long ago should have brought about the elimination of such a scandalous defect. In the meantime, requests for graduate students from the historical faculties of the Oriental studies centers are received from the peripheral universities and pedagogical institutes (including the new ones) clearly without consideration of the real need of that kind of cadre. In such a state of affairs it is impossible, needless to say, to achieve that the lecture, seminar and practical work in regard to the course on the history of Asia and Africa--even though conducted competently in the universities--satisfy current requirements of teaching in higher educational institutions, that they stand on one level with the latest scientific accomplishments, not to say anything about the fact that these studies themselves become a phenomenon in the development of science and guarantee the training of cadre who are capable of moving historical science forward.

As before, the situation with regard to textbook and auxiliary literature for teachers and students remains extremely defective. The number of textbooks and teaching aids has increased. But their editions are too insignificant to satisfy the real needs of the higher school. With the increase in the number of universities and, consequently, with the expansion of the contingent of "consumers" of such literature, the situation is becoming far more acute. Textbooks and study aids frequently are not secured for teachers, let alone students.

For a long time already we have ceased publishing (even if by means of a small press) the lecture courses of the leading university historians and orientalists. In particular, the necessity has ripened to publish the printed lectures on historiography and original research, the interest in which among specialists at the peripheral, yes and not only the peripheral, higher educational institutions is growing appreciably. As a first step it is worthwhile to undertake the publication of the printed programs of the lecture cycles on sources and the literature on the various periods of the history of the largest countries and regions of Asia and Africa.

Lately in the higher school an increasingly heavy accent has been placed on the development of independent work by students. For example, the students of the Oriental Faculty of Leningrad State University complete course or so-called semester projects already beginning with the first year of study, and not with the third, as was the case before. Seminar work, colloquia, etc. are widely practiced. The activity of scientific student circles has become more intense. They pursue the goal of helping students to consolidate and deepen the knowledge they have acquired from lectures and books, to train them to use scientific literature, archive and other sources, to inculcate them with the habits of professional historical thinking, to equip them with the methodology of historical research. However, in the conduct of this work one constantly has to collide with significant difficulties. Without exaggeration, not one other historical discipline in the higher educational institutions finds

itself in this respect, and moreover for a long time, in such a deplorable situation. It is a pity, of course, that to date the third volume of "Khrestomatiya po istorii srednikh vekov" [Collection of Readings on the History of the Middle Ages] (the first two volumes came out in 1961-1963) has not been published. But collections of readings and publications of documents on the concrete cardinal problems and main periods of the history of individual countries or regions could become especially valuable. For example, we need publications of source materials on the revolution of 1867-1868 in Japan, the Young Turk revolution, the epoch of the "awakening of Asia", on the subject of "the Great October and the East", the working class and agrarian movement in contemporary Asia and Africa, etc. The determination of the scope of such subjects and titles, the establishment of the sequence in the preparation and publication of those kinds of publications must be undertaken by the collective efforts of specialists of the higher educational institutions and the appropriate institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Besides those mentioned, we need the publication of documents on the history of the relations of this or that state or region of Asia and Africa with our country. To speak to the point, it seems expedient to include the past and present of these relations without fail in the subject matter of the special courses and special seminars in the historical faculties of all universities and (where possible) pedagogical institutes.

The present situation and the tasks of teaching the history of Asia and Africa in the higher school make it urgently necessary to institute a regular exchange of work experience and to create a special coordinating center to be run on voluntary service principles. Wishes and recommendations in this regard were expressed long ago and more than once (including at historiography conferences at Leningrad State University), and, indeed, it is more than time, finally, to decide this question.

A. G. Chernykh (doctor of historical sciences, professor, chief of the chair for universal history of the State University of the Far East).

The increase in the role of the developing countries in the world social and political process reinforces the significance of the course on the "History of the Countries of Asia and Africa" in a series of other historical courses and simultaneously makes increased demands with regard to its content. Along with the general education aspect, its Weltanschauung aspect is also reinforced.

The program of the course on the "History of the Countries of Asia and Africa" published by Moscow State University in 1975 is put together rather soundly. It takes into consideration all leading aspects of the subject and favorably distinguishes itself by the fact that in the divisions of the recent period it provides formulations of a general character, giving the teacher creative independence in interpreting the most important events of our time. The program leaves space for the presentation of problem-

oriented lectures, which in the higher school are becoming one of the most important forms of teaching historical courses. As far as the latter is concerned, in the early Middle Ages, for example, the allotment system as a characteristic feature of the process of feudalization of China, Korea, and Japan can become the starting point for the development of such lectures. The majority of the program's formulations are precise and capably reflect the historical processes in one country or another.

Successful in this plan is the formulation of the division which is called "The Countries of Asia and Africa in the Period of the Late Middle Ages", which is impossible to say about the formulation "The Modern History of the Countries of Asia and Africa". It would be more appropriate to entitle this particular division "The Countries of Asia and Africa in the Period of Modern History". The concept of "modern history" suggests the assertion of a capitalist mode of production, which was not observed in the countries of Asia and Africa at the beginning of the given period. As is shown by research,⁷ we can speak only of preconditions, elements of capitalist relations with regard to the period designated for the European countries as "modern history."

Entirely acceptable is the program's proposed periodization of the recent history of the countries of Asia and Africa although it requires substantiation and some detailing. Apparently, the necessity has ripened in the division of "The Countries of Asia and Africa After the Second World War" to single out a special period after the 1960s, as one of the most important dividing lines in the development of the national liberation movement.

In the subsequent addition to, and more precise definition of, the program, a recommended list of literature and sources must be compiled in accordance with the requirements of a course on original research and methodological problems of history in the higher educational institutions. Moreover, the list of the literature of recent basic research must be enlarged.⁸

A few words about the course textbooks used in the higher school. It may be said that at the present time they have become standard and fulfill their purpose. One is surprised that there is not even a reference in the program to "Istoriya stran zarubezhnoy Azii v sredniye veka" [History of the Countries of Asia Abroad in the Middle Ages] of Leningrad University (Leningrad, 1970) and "Istoriya stran Azii i Afriki v sredniye veka" [History of the Countries of Asia and Africa in the Middle Ages] of Moscow State University (Moscow, 1968). The textbook of Moscow University encompasses more fully the history of the countries of Asia and Africa in the Middle Ages since it contains chapters on the history of the African countries. Besides that, its merit lies in the fact that it has general theoretical divisions for every period of the history of feudalism. There is a significant difference between these two textbooks in the periodization of the history of Asiatic feudalism. The textbook of Moscow State University accepts the periodization within the framework of the world historical process and limits the late Middle Ages to the middle of the

17th century, whereas the textbook of Leningrad State University moves the limits of the late Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century. The question concerning the periodization of the Middle Ages and the modern period thus remains open. Apparently, it is necessary to arrive at a single point of view through scientific discussions, which would then become the basis for the textbook literature.

A shortcoming of both textbooks is the absence of historiographical divisions, which would be very useful, all the more so because universities lack an appropriate course in historiography. Also desirable is the expansion of the existing general-theoretical divisions and the deepening of the questions examined in them. They must include questions on the typology of the genesis of feudalism in the countries of Asia and Africa, the peculiarities of the superstructure in these countries and its role in the historical development of the typology of the forms of feudal land ownership, and so on, which would facilitate the mastery of the material by the students a great deal.

The textbooks "Novaya istoriya stran Azii i Afriki" [The Modern History of the Countries of Asia and Africa] (Moscow, 1972) and "Novaya istoriya stran zarubezhnoy Azii i Afriki" [The Modern History of the Countries of Asia Abroad and Africa] (Leningrad, 1971) are very solid study aids. They contain rich factual material, they are written on the level of the requirements of contemporary historical science. But these textbooks are also devoid of developed historiographical divisions. Elements of historiography are found only in the textbook of Leningrad State University, but they are far from the requirements of historiographical science. Moreover, the textbooks mentioned should illuminate more vividly the questions of ideology and culture of the Afro-Asian countries.

The textbook "Istoriya stran Azii i Afriki v noveyshee vremya" [The History of the Countries of Asia and Africa in Recent Times] (Vol I, Moscow, 1976), in our view, is written basically with regard for the level of learning of the leading problems of the course, but it is dominated by factually descriptive material. In conclusion we note that the current level of research on the history of the countries of Asia and Africa not only permits, but requires the introduction in the textbook literature of specialized chapters on the regularities of the national liberation movement in the Orient, on the Leninist strategy in the revolutionary movement in the countries of Asia and Africa, on the typology of national revolutions in a given region, on the specific character of the development of capitalist relations and the class structure. This proposal must be taken into consideration in the preparation of new textbooks.

A long time ago, the necessity ripened for the publication of a special "Khrestomatiya po istorii stran Azii i Afriki" [Collection of Readings on the History of the Countries of Asia and Africa] which would include the most important sources on all periods of history of a given region and reflect the attainments of contemporary original research in Oriental

studies. The materials which are available in collections of readings on the history of the Middle Ages and the modern period are inadequate.

The course "The history of the Countries of Asia and Africa" in the State University of the Far East is being given in accordance with the study plan of the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education for the speciality "history" (1973). The volume of time of 260 hours, set aside for the history of Asia and Africa, seems entirely adequate. The ratio of lecture and seminar studies is 100 hours: 60 hours also are optimal. However, the distribution of hours for the semesters is, apparently, not at all successful: 84 hours in the fourth semester, 54--in the fifth, 34--in the sixth, 54--in the seventh, and 34 hours in the eighth semester. The result is that 84 hours are allotted in the second year, 88 hours each in the third and fourth years. If we assume that in the second year the period of the Middle Ages is studied, in the third year--the period of modern history, and in the fourth year--the period of recent history, it turns out that with regard to the volume of hours the period of recent history and the period of the Middle Ages are in an identical position, at the same time when the period of recent history, both on the basis of its complexity and on the basis of political actuality must occupy a much greater place.

In connection with the fact that the problems of the historiography of the countries of Asia and Africa are not being given the attention which correspond to its significance, a special course "The Historiography of the Far East Abroad" is being offered at the historical faculty and a special seminar is being conducted on "The Problems of the Far East Abroad in the Works of V. I. Lenin". Highly qualified teachers, who have received a specialized education and know the Japanese language, conduct and offer general as well as specialized courses. The subject of their research is the historiography of Japan.

V. M. Beylis (doctor of historical sciences, professor, acting chief of the chair of universal history of Voroshilovgrad Pedagogical Institute).

The course on the history of the Middle Ages at the historical faculties of the pedagogical institutes, it seems, is the only one in the system of higher historical education in which the history of the countries of Asia is not separated from the history of the European countries. At the same time when at the historical faculties of the universities a course on the history of the countries of Asia and Africa during the Middle Ages is offered, the program for the history of the Middle Ages for the pedagogical institutes, confirmed by Administration for Educational Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Education in 1970, includes only isolated subjects on the history of the countries of Asia. Six of 43 subjects proposed for study by the program are allotted to the Middle Age history of the Arabs (6th-11th centuries), India, China, Japan, and Turkey (16th-17th centuries). Such a structure of the program of the pedagogical institutes, in essence, pre-

serves the situation in the 1940s and the beginning of the 1950s, when the acquaintance of students-historians with the Oriental Middle Ages was limited to only unsystematic study of a number of subjects. Given the overload in the study plans and programs of the historical faculties of the pedagogical institutes, one can hardly count on a significant expansion of the volume of the program on the history of the Middle Ages. However, the fact that the program on the history of the Middle Ages in no way reflects the history of the countries of the Near and Middle East in the 11th-15th centuries and in the 16th-17th centuries, the history of the peoples of Africa in the Middle Ages leads to serious problems in the training of future educators and historians.

The program on the history of the Middle Ages for the pedagogical institutes does not allot the necessary place to the study of the peculiarities of the development of precapitalist social formations in the countries of Asia and Africa. In the 1970 program, in the subject "Introduction", this question is put in a vague formulation--"The European Middle Ages and the Middle Age Orient", but in the subjects on the history of individual countries the only questions raised dealt with the peculiarities of the development of feudalism in them ("The Peculiarities of Arab Feudalism"--in the subject "Arabs in the 6th-11th Centuries", "The Influence of Turkish Conquests on the Further Development of Indian Feudalism"--in the subject "India in the Early Middle Age", "The Rise and Development of Japanese Feudalism"--in the subject "Japan").⁹ In this respect, the program on the history of the Middle Ages differs from the program on the history of the ancient world, also confirmed in 1970, where the conclusion to the division "The History of the Ancient Orient" envisages the study of important theoretical problems--the problem of the socioeconomic structure of ancient Oriental societies, the question about the basic producer and the forms of exploitation, about the distinctiveness of the political order and the ideological superstructure in the countries of the ancient Orient, and others.¹⁰ Thus, the study of theoretical problems begun in the first year, problems which are connected with the development of precapitalist socioeconomic formations in the Orient, does not find full continuation in the course on the history of the Middle Ages.

It goes without saying, the questions that have been mentioned may be studied and actually are being studied by students on the initiative of teachers and faculties everywhere where the teachers show an interest in them. Without question, their inclusion in the program will promote an increase in the theoretical level of teaching the history of the countries of the Orient in the Middle Ages and the entire course on the history of the Middle Ages in the pedagogical institutes.

It seems expedient to us to discuss the question of the apportionment of subjects on the history of the Orient into independent divisions in every part of the course on the history of the Middle Ages or into a special part of the course "The History of the Countries of Asia and Africa in

the Middle Ages. Additional expenditures of study time would be required only for the inclusion of new subjects. By way of summing up this part (or one of the divisions), we may propose a lecture devoted to the analysis of the common regularities of the feudal formation and their manifestations in the development of the countries of the Orient and a survey of the historiography of the Middle Age Orient. In studying the history of the countries of the medieval Orient in a special part of the course or in special divisions, the possibility emerges of conducting a series of practical studies on questions of the socioeconomic development of individual countries of Asia. Study aids already being used in the practice of educational work in the universities can supply material not for individual studies, but for their entire system¹¹. The teachers of pedagogical institutes, in their majority specialists on the history of the countries of Western Europe, Slavists or Byzantine scholars, do not always allot the appropriate place to the history of the countries of the Orient: thus, in a widely disseminated study aid for correspondence students¹², of 11 subjects selected for carrying out practical training, there is not a single one that would be devoted to the history of the countries of Asia. An analogous situation is observed in the subjects of the examinations for students of the correspondence departments.

A profound study of the medieval history of the countries of Asia and Africa is a necessary condition for the further increase in the theoretical level of the teacher in the history of the Middle Ages as a whole. In the discussion and editing of the program on the history of the Middle Ages for the pedagogical institutes, we must, in our view, involve in the number of representatives other historical specialties of Oriental studies specialists and medievalists.

E. I. Patlazhan (reader, Candidate of historical sciences, head of the chair of universal history of the Ivano-Frankovsk Pedagogical Institute).

The course on the history of the countries of Asia and Africa is one of the most difficult in the system of historical education.

It is difficult for the teachers because many of them do not have special training in Oriental studies. And if they are specialists on the history of one country or even of an entire region of the foreign Orient, they must offer courses on the history of many other countries. Thus, the teachers need assistance, and, moreover, constant assistance.

For students it is also not easy to study the history of these countries, first of all, it is very complex and bulky, secondly, because they are poorly prepared by the secondary school to master it. In finishing school, the student takes examinations on the history of the USSR, entering an institution of higher education, he again takes examinations on the history of our country. The knowledge of the student who has enrolled in a historical faculty is in the realm of general history, and even more so in the realm

of the history of the countries of the Orient, is therefore exceedingly poor. Its questions are given little space in the school program, and they are also studied less well than questions on the history of the USSR.

In the historical faculties of the pedagogical institutes of higher education, students, in studying the history of the Orient, also encounter a number of additional difficulties: 1) By comparison with other subjects, a small number of hours is devoted to lectures and seminar studies on the modern and recent history of the Orient; 2) if some textbooks are available on the modern history of the Orient, including such an interesting one as the work by A. A. Guber, G. F. Kim, and A. N. Kheyfets,¹³ things are much worse with regard to textbooks on recent history. The best and newest one is "Istoriya stran Azii i Afriki v noveyshee vremya" [The History of the Countries of Asia and Africa in Recent Times].¹⁴ But, first of all, this study aid, in our view, suffers from the narrowness of subjects covered, since it examines the history of a limited number of Afro-Asian countries. Secondly, and this is the main thing, its interpretation of events goes no further than the end of the Second World War. Consequently, it is necessary to increase the number of hours allotted for the study of the history of the Orient in higher educational institutions, and also to publish as quickly as possible a textbook on the history after 1945, i. e., on the most important section of the course.

I cannot but call attention to the following circumstance which makes the teaching and the mastery of the material on the modern and recent history of Asia and Africa difficult. In the stationary divisions of the pedagogical institutes of higher education, students take two examinations in this course (one--on modern history, another--on recent history). In the correspondence division only one examination is envisaged. Thus, the correspondence student, who, especially in rural localities, has a limited amount of literature at his disposal, and who takes a lecture course involving three times fewer hours than the student in a stationary division, must pass at one time the history of dozens of countries and peoples of the Orient, beginning with the 15th-16th centuries and ending with contemporary events. Such a situation is simply intolerable.

Events in the Afro-Asian world are happening stormily, moving into the forefront now one, now another country, now one, now another event. This circumstance requires the more frequent publication of educational programs, methodological elaborations, subjects covered in the examinations and course projects, in order to take new events into consideration in good time. It is necessary to give greater attention to the history of the Orient in courses on foreign literature, the history of culture, etc. Unfortunately, Western subjects dominate in the latter. Educational programs must provide for a greater orientation to the Orient in these courses.

Most important to me seems the creation of a system of standard textbooks (which has not yet been done) in combination with regular methodological assistance to teachers locally. At the same time, we must not deny the

necessity of constant self-education, the individual increase of personal qualifications.

(Continuation of the discussion in the next issue)

FOOTNOTES

1. "Materialy XXV s'ezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p. 7.
2. NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, 1965, No 5, 6; 1966, No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
3. NARODY AZII I AFRIKI, 1967, No 1, p. 245 and No 4, p. 251.
4. "Novaya istoriya kolonial'nykh i zavisimyykh stran" [The Modern History of Colonial and Dependent Countries], Vol 1, Moscow, 1940.
5. "Novaya istoriya stran zarubezhnogo Vostoka" [The Modern History of the Countries of the Foreign Orient], Vol 1-2, Moscow, 1952; "Noveyshaya istoriya stran zarubezhnogo Vostoka" [The Recent History of the Countries of the Foreign Orient], Vol 1-4, Moscow, 1954-1960; "Novaya istoriya stran zarubezhnoy Azii i Afriki" [The Modern History of the Countries of Foreign Asia and Africa], Leningrad, 1959; A. A. Guber, A. N. Kheyfets, "Novaya istoriya stran zarubezhnogo Vostoka" [The Modern History of the Countries of the Foreign Orient], Moscow, 1961; "Noveyshaya istoriya stran Azii i Afriki" [The Recent History of the Countries of Asia and Africa], Moscow, 1965; P. M. Brodskiy, Z. A. Enol'skiy, "Nova istoriya krain Azii ta Afriki" [The Modern History of the Countries of Asia and Africa], Kiev, 1971; "Istoriya stran Azii i Afriki v novoye vremya" [The History of the Countries of Asia and Africa in Modern Times], Moscow, 1971; "Novaya istoriya Azii i Afriki" [The Modern History of Asia and Africa], Leningrad, 1971; "Noveyshaya istoriya stran zarubezhnoy Azii i Afriki" [Recent History of the Countries of Foreign Asia and Africa], Leningrad, 1963; A. A. Guber, G. F. Kim, A. N. Kheyfets, "Novaya istoriya stran Azii i Afriki" [The Modern History of the Countries of Asia and Africa], Moscow, 1975; "Noveyshaya istoriya stran Azii i Afriki" [The Recent History of the Countries of Asia and Africa], Vol 1, Moscow, 1976. To this enumeration must be added numerous materials on the modern and recent history of the countries of Asia and Africa included in study aids which interpret the general development of the world historical process.
6. E. M. Zhukov, "O periodizatsii vsemirnoy istorii" [On the Periodization of World History], VOPROSY ISTORII, 1960, No 8; by the same author, "V. I. Lenin i ponyatiye 'epokha' v mirovoy istorii" [V. I. Lenin and the Concept of 'Epoch' in World History], NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, 1965, No 3.

7. For example, the monograph by V. I. Pavlov, "Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskaya struktura promyshlennosti Indii" [The Socioeconomic Structure of Industry in India], Moscow, 1973, which is mentioned in the program.
8. G. Ya. Smolin, "Antifeodal'nye vosstaniya v Kitaye" [Antifeudalist Uprisings in China], Moscow, 1974; V. N. Nikiforov, "Vostok i vseмирnaya istoriya" [The Orient and World History], Moscow, 1976; K. Z. Ashrafyan, "Feodalizm v Indii" [Feudalism in India], Moscow, 1977; "Osnovnye aspekty kitayskoy problemy" [Basic Aspects of the Chinese Problem], Moscow, 1976; collections of readings of the Moscow State University Press: "Istoriografiya stran Vostoka" [Historiography of the Countries of the Orient], Moscow, 1977, 1978.
9. "Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov. Istoriya srednikh vekov" [Programs of the Pedagogical Institutes. History of the Middle Ages], Moscow, 1970, pp 5, 11, 12, 22.
10. "Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov. Istoriya drevnego mira" [Programs of the Pedagogical Institutes. History of the Ancient World], Moscow, 1970, p 22.
11. "Khrestomatiya po istorii srednikh vekov" [Collection of Readings on the History of the Middle Ages], edited by S. D. Skazkin, Vol 1-2, Moscow, 1961-1963; "Khrestomatiya po istorii khalifata" [Collection of Readings on the History of the Caliphate], compiled by L. I. Nadi-radze, Moscow, 1968; "Agrarnyi stroy Osmanskoy imperii XV-XVII vv." [The Agrarian Structure of the Ottoman Empire in the 15th-17th Centuries], compiler A. S. Tveritinov, Moscow, 1963, and others.
12. "Praktikum po istorii srednikh vekov dlya studentov-zaochnikov istoricheskikh fakul'tetov pedagogicheskikh institutov" [Practical Work on the History of the Middle Ages for Correspondence Students of the Historical Faculties of the Pedagogical Institutes], Moscow, 1971.
13. A. A. Guber, G. F. Kim, A. N. Kheyfets, "Novaya istoriya stran Azii i Afriki" [The Modern History of the Countries of Asia and Africa], Moscow, 1975.
14. "Istoriya stran Azii i Afriki v noveysheye vremya" [The History of the Countries of Asia and Africa in Recent Times], Vol 1, Moscow, 1976.

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CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON MORAL INDOCTRINATION OPENS IN BAKU

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 1

[Report on proceedings of Baku scientific-practical conference]

[Text] The all-union scientific-practical conference "Molding an Active Position in Life: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education" opened in the Palace imeni V. I. Lenin yesterday, 25 April.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee members Ye. M. Tyazhel'nikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Moscow Gorkom Second Secretary V. N. Makeyev and D. P. Galkin, director of Chelyabinskaya Oblast's Metallurgical Combine imeni V. I. Lenin, CPSU Central Committee candidates V. M. Borisenkov, second secretary of the Moscow Obkom, Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, Academician G. I. Marchuk, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and R. I. Kosolapov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, members of the CPSU's Central Auditing Commission K. A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu. M. Churbanov, deputy minister of internal affairs of the USSR, V. I. Drugov, V. N. Sevruck and R. G. Yanovskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, AUCCTU Secretary L. A. Zemlyannikova, Komsomol Central Committee secretaries A. P. Derevyanko and D. A. Okhromiy, Adm A. I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Leningrad Gorkom Secretary T. I. Zhdanova and the following Communist Party Central Committee secretaries: A. T. Kuz'min of Belorussia, G. N. Yenukidze of Georgia, I. P. Kalin of Moldavia, K. N. Kulmatov of Kirgizia, G. B. Bobosadykova of Tadzhikistan, M. M. Mollayeva of Turkmenia and V. I. Vyalyas of Estonia, the following kraykom secretaries: A. M. Nevskiy of Altayskiy and K. M. Chernov of Krasnoyarskiy, Adzharskiy Obkom First Secretary V. R. Papunidze, the following obkom secretaries: I. Z. Borisova of Gor'kovskiy, I. P. Bykova of Perm'skiy, M. F. Valeyev of Tatarskiy, G. D. Lutoshkin of Tyumenskii, I. I. Sonnev of Chelyabinskii and N. N. Frolov of Amurskiy, R. Kh. Abdullayeva, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers,

Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members K. M. Bagirov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, A. U. Konstantinov, V. S. Krasil'nikov, G. N. Seidov and S. B. Tatliyev, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidates I. N. Askerov, Z. I. Guseynova, B. S. Kevorkov and G. Sh. Efendiyev, USSR Artists Union Secretary T. T. Salakhov, USSR Writers Union secretaries F. V. Kuznetsov and S. S. Narovchatov, Yu. Ya. Barebash, first deputy minister of culture of the USSR, A. Ya. Sukharev, first deputy minister of justice of the USSR, S. I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, V. M. Korotov, deputy minister of education of the USSR, B. V. Naydenov, deputy prosecutor general of the USSR, I. I. Chkhikvishvili, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, V. P. Zakhavin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, Col Gen A. S. Zheltov, deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V. M. Zholobov, Hero of Socialist Labor G. N. Smirnov, brigade leader of Kemerovskaya Oblast's "Yubileynaya" Mine, Hero of Socialist Labor I. S. Guseynov, drilling foreman of the "Neftyanyye Kamni" Offshore Drilling Administration, Hero of Socialist Labor Z. M. Gasanova, tobacco grower of Zakatal'skiy Rayon's Kolkhos imeni Samed Vurgun, and others constituted the conference presidium.

The conference's opening remarks were delivered by Ye. M. Tyazhel'nikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The all-union scientific-practical conference on problems of molding an active position in life and moral education, he said, was convened following a decision of our party's Central Committee. It is being conducted by CPSU Central Committee and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee departments with the participation of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Komsomol, Komsomol Central Committee, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the country's ministries and departments and creative unions.

Emissaries of Moscow, Leningrad, all the union republics and RSFSR krais and oblasts are participating in the conference (applause). Its participants include party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, executive officers, scientists, literary and art figures, journalists and military comrades.

We are holding the conference in beautiful Baku--the city which 7 months ago for services in the revolutionary struggle, a big contribution to the victory over the fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War and successes in the development of the economy and culture was presented with the motherland's highest award--the order of Lenin--by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (stormy applause).

The conference is being held in a republic which, in Leonid Il'ich's words, has become under the sun of socialism a flourishing region of modern industry, developed agriculture and progressive culture (applause). It is being held in a republic whose party organization is successfully fulfilling the

decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th Five-Year Plan (stormy applause). The Central Statistical Administration figures published today convincingly attest this. We were all convinced of this yesterday, when we visited many of the collectives of the city of Baku (applause).

The conference's main task is to analyze in depth from scientific standpoints the practice accumulated by the party organizations and trade union, Komsomol and soviet organs of educating the working people in a spirit of communist high-mindedness and communist morals, collating this experience and also formulating the concrete paths of a further improvement in the moral upbringing of all groups of the population.

We hope that there will be an in-depth, high minded and creative discussion at the conference on the most urgent problems of moral education. We hope that the conference will serve the extensive introduction of progressive experience and an intensification of the struggle against negative phenomena and that it will play an important role in a further improvement in ideological and political-education work.

With tremendous enthusiasm the conferees elected the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev honorary presidium.

The greetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the conferees were greeted with stormy, long-lasting applause. On instructions from the CPSU Central Committee they were read out by G. A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

G. A. Aliyev delivered the report "Molding of an Active Position in Life: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education."

(Comrade Aliyev's report was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause)

The following reports were heard in plenary session: "Communist High-Mindedness--the Basis of Soviet People's Active Position in Life" by Moscow Gorkom Second Secretary V. N. Makeyev, "The System of the Working People's Moral Education" by A. T. Kuz'min, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, "The Role of Literature and Art in the Molding of Soviet Man's World Outlook and His Moral Convictions and Spiritual Culture" by Yu. Ya. Barabash, first deputy minister of culture of the USSR, "Science and the Molding of an Active Position in Life" by Academician G. I. Marchuk, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, "Paths of an Increase in the Effectiveness of the Information and Propaganda Media in the Molding of an Active Position in Life" by KOMPUNIST Chief Editor R. I. Kosolapov,

and "Moral Aspects of Economic Activity" by D. P. Galkin, director of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine imeni V. I. Lenin.

In the evening the conferees attended a concert given by masters of the arts and amateur artistic activity of Azerbaijan.

The conference continues today.

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CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

CPSU'S ALIYEV ADDRESSES BAKU CONFERENCE ON MORAL INDOCTRINATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOTCHY in Russian 26 Apr 79 pp 2-5

[Report by G. A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at 25 April 1979 all-union scientific-practical conference: "Molding an Active Position in Life: Experience and Urgent Problems of Moral Education"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has addressed greetings to the participants in our conference (stormy applause). Permit me to carry out the honorary assignment of the CPSU Central Committee--to read out Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's greetings message.

(To stormy, long-lasting applause Comrade G. A. Aliyev reads out Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's greetings)

Comrades! Leonid Il'ich's greetings show profoundly and amply the moral significance and historic accomplishments of all generations of the Soviet people and describe the principles and features of our communist morals and Soviet way of life. This important party document determines the principal tasks of ideological activity and moral education at the current stage. Its propositions and instructions form the basis of the conference's work and represent a combat action program for the party organizations in an increase in the effectiveness of the working people's moral education.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the conferees and on behalf of the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan to express profound gratitude to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for his attention and warm greetings and to wholeheartedly wish him strong health and big new accomplishments in noble labor in the name of the happiness of the Soviet people and the further burgeoning of our motherland (stormy, prolonged applause).

Comrades! This conference has been occasioned by the CPSU Central Committee's constant attention to ideological work, the enrichment of Soviet man's spiritual world and the cultivation in him of the tendency toward lofty social goals and moral perfection. The party unswervingly abides by V. I. Lenin's instruction that "the development of the consciousness of the masses remains, as before, the basis and main content of all our work." And convincing testimony to the consistent implementation of Lenin's ideas is the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum's high-minded, profoundly scientific and cogent formulation of the urgent problems of an increase in the effectiveness and quality of all our ideological work.

The organization of the scientific-practical conferences which have been held in recent years has become a sound party tradition. Taking on each occasion the form of a major event of ideological practice, they are at the same time an all-union school of the study of progressive experience and the collective creative interpretation of urgent questions.

The topical nature and diversity of the very task of the molding of an active position in life contributed to the extensive, comprehensive preliminary discussion in all links of the party of the problems of moral education put forward for examination by the conference. Plenums and meetings of the aktiv of the party committees were held on these questions in the union republics, krais and oblasts. They were discussed in the primary party organizations and the labor collectives, and debates, colloquiums, seminars and conferences were devoted to them. The moral cast of mind of our contemporary was thoroughly discussed in many of the country's academic institutions, the creative unions, Soviet Army subunits and the internal affairs, court and prosecutor's office organs of the USSR. The problem of the morality of the mass information media has come to be raised more extensively and in greater depth.

We regard the fact that the conference's concluding stage is being held in Baku as a big honor and as a manifestation of the CPSU Central Committee's high trust in the Azerbaijan party organization (stormy applause). The preparations therefor were conducted in the republic just as extensively and with just as much interest, in accordance with the plans drawn up by the party organizations--from the primary party organizations to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. More than 120 conferences on various aspects of this multifaceted problem were held in the oblasts, cities and rayons. The Central Committee Bureau and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms discussed the reports of the party organizations and the results of sociological studies of the state of moral awareness in the collectives.

Permit me to express the confidence that our conference will interpret comprehensively and in depth the problems raised in the process of its preparation, collate accumulated experience, make a critical analysis of the shortcomings and oversights and determine the directions of a further increase in the effectiveness of ideological and political-education work.

...the country's ministries.
...arrived to take
...happy and ideological
...capital - the
...the fraternal
...of mysticism, profound
...their solution will
...position in life.
...Special Committee to
...in the all-around
...and health, comfort and well-being

...and World Progress

...under the grow-
...its revolu-
...all working people have
...of our develop-
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method in defense of the motherland of October and in the building of socialism and communism. And today Soviet man combines in himself ideological conviction and tremendous vital energy, an aspiration to the heights of learning and culture, a sense of collectivism and comradeship, internationalism and patriotism and genuine humanism. His moral principles are revealed primarily in selfless labor for the good of the fatherland and in the conscious readiness "to act as communism really demands," in V. I. Lenin's words.

The outstanding accomplishments of the party and people are legislatively recorded in the new USSR Constitution, which has revealed far-reaching prospects of the further development of socialist democracy and the Soviet people's unswerving advance toward communism.

The genuine triumph of Lenin's nationalist policy is the world's first unified multinational socialist state, which was created on the initiative of V. I. Lenin and built under the leadership of the party. The fraternal alliance of Soviet republics has secured the rapid burgeoning of the economy and culture of the peoples and their achievement of actual equality in all spheres of social life.

The Azerbaijan people have also discovered true happiness in the amicable family of USSR peoples. Next April Soviet Azerbaijan will celebrate its 50th anniversary. Relying on the disinterested assistance of the great Russian people and all the country's peoples, in these years our people have traveled a glorious historical path under the party's leadership--from age-old backwardness to the pinnacles of social progress.

The republic's successes have been particularly great in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans. They are expressed in the high rate of development of the economy, profound changes in all spheres of social and spiritual life and the establishment of a healthy moral-political atmosphere. In the 9 years industrial potential has doubled, while gross agricultural production has increased 70 percent. For 9 years running the Azerbaijan SSR has been a winner in all-union socialist competition and has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Vomsomol Central Committee Red Banner (stormy applause).

Last September's visit to Azerbaijan by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who presented the city of Baku with the motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin--has gone down as a striking page in the chronicle of the republic (stormy applause). Leonid Il'ich's speeches at the ceremonies in Baku, his meetings and talks in the labor collectives and his advice and recommendations are a program of practical actions for the party organization and all working people of the republic. They are contributing to the mobilization of the masses for the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan. This is a new manifestation of the concern for and assistance

to our Republic, and the working people of Vietnam to express profound gratitude to the US Government and the US people for the help and support the Soviet Government has given to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the liberation of their country and the reunification of the country.

All the accomplishments of the Soviet people and the growth of our country's international authority and influence in the world arena are the direct result of the leading and tireless role of the Lenin Party and the devoted, tireless and productive service of the Central Committee and the Central Committee's plenary sessions, our leadership policies and our figures of the present day and the leaders of the great Soviet people (reference 1, 1. By Order of the State Publishing House).

The International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists

Commentary: The Soviet press's post-Leninist attempts for intimacy in the Kopylovsky disavowal are a bit far-fetched. Carried over by the party from the sphere of Gorky is that of Gorky's creative, it acts both as a witness which confirms the power of Gorky and Gorky in regularity and as the working people's guide to action.

Martian-Lexington, the 7th LPO Congress emphasized, is the sole responsible foundation for the achievement of united Germany and socialism. It reveals to us that the official programme was the pursuit of economic and social development in the direction of socialism and political development in the direction of the revolutionary struggle for the party's future, under stress, in the communist transformation of the world and in the development of a peaceful communist personality.

Preserving gigantic intellectual and moral-humanistic potential, Marxism-Leninism, having conquered the hearts and minds of millions of people of labor, has become a powerful lever of social progress.

One of our party has reached the stage of development where party level of awareness and political and social equities are a decisive factor of the success in all areas of communist building. This has been recognized by the objective requirements of mature socialism, the constantly growing dimensions of material production, the complexity of the problems being solved by the party and the general removal of all obstacles to it.

Today these conditions testify to an increase in the role and significance of ideological work and the tremendous responsibility of the working people. It is impossible to build socialism without restoring the creation of its material-technical base with the shaping of man's inner world and spiritual culture. The main goal of the party's ideological work is the development of a spiritually rich, harmoniously developed personality wholeheartedly devoted to revolutionary aims.

The building of socialism in our country and the strengthening of the forces of world socialism are proceeding in an atmosphere of tense ideological struggle in the international arena. Not shrinking for success on a direct attack on our social system, imperialist reaction is attempting by means of ideological diversions to shatter the ideological-political unity of Soviet society and the entire socialist community and to influence people's moral awareness in every way possible.

Proceeding from all this, the 25th CPSU Congress recognized the necessity of stepping up the ideological struggle and enhancing its effectiveness and quality and put forward the task of a comprehensive approach to the organization of the entire business of education. This means insuring the close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education with consideration of the particular features of different groups of working people.

It is a question of making social education an organically integral process presupposing the interpenetration of political education with the cultivation of a communist attitude toward labor, an increase in Soviet people's socio-political and labor awareness and the soliding of their civic and moral maturity. And the more extensive the sphere of the interaction of ideological factors and the greater the scale of ideological-education work, the more important the precise coordination of all its directions.

The years which have elapsed since the congress have shown the fruitfulness of the comprehensive approach to ideological-education work. We see its positive results in an improvement in all areas of communist education in the labor collectives of Moscow and Leningrad, the union and autonomous republics and the kraya, oblasts and cities of the country. In summarizing what has been achieved it may be boldly said that the comprehensive approach has also secured an intensification of the role of moral education in the accomplishment of the key tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Conclude! Our biggest achievement is the emergence of a new social morality. The further intensification of the moral principles of developed socialism is spreading our advance. The experience of the spiritual elevation of our society is of enormous significance.

The history of mankind is imbued with impassioned quest for the moral ideal and reflections on the meaning and happiness of life and the true dignity of man. And only the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin has given an answer to the fundamental questions of spiritual development, disclosed the class essence of morality and determined the paths and means of people's moral improvement. Marxism proved for the first time that the asser-tion of genuine human morals is impossible outside of revolutionary practice and the struggle for social progress. This is a very great achievement of social thought.

V. I. Lenin creatively developed and enriched the teaching of K. Marx and F. Engels on morals, developed the theoretical problems of communist morality

and substantiated the role and significance of ideological-moral tasks in the revolutionary struggle and in the building of a new life. "Any... morality taken from an extra-human, extra-class concept we reject.... We say that our morality is subordinated entirely to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat," V. I. Lenin emphasized. "Morality serves to elevate human society and rid it of the exploitation of labor."

A very great service of the leader of our revolution was that he not only developed the science of communist morals but put forward a program of their implementation in our country.

Relying on Leninist traditions and collating the experience of the building of socialism and communism, the party summarizes the science of ethics and the forms and methods of moral education. The Moral Code of the Builder of Communism, which was formulated in the Party Program and which asserts the moral standards of the life and labor of Soviet man, was a theoretical summarization of tremendous significance.

The years which have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum occupy an important place in the theoretical elaboration and practical accomplishment of the tasks of communist building. This period has been marked by the consistent exercise of Lenin's standards of party life and the principles of leadership, a scientifically substantiated, realistic approach to the solution of urgent problems of social life and a further strengthening of the ties to the masses. It is characterized by constant concern for the good of the people and the creation in the party and the country of an atmosphere of benevolence and a respectful attitude toward the affairs and concerns of the working people in which the socialist society's potential has been revealed more fully. Marxist-Leninist science has been considerably enriched by new theoretical propositions in the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. They determine the concrete directions of Soviet people's education in a spirit of communist high-mindedness, lofty moral attributes and implacability toward hostile ideology and bourgeois morals.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is making a major contribution to the development of revolutionary science. His works, reports and speeches are an example of the creative enrichment of the theory and practice of scientific communism. Leonid Il'ich's books "Malaya zemlya" [The Small Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Revival] and "Tselina" [Virgin Land], which have absorbed the author's amazing spiritual world, convincingly reproduce the dialectics of the molding of the consciousness of our contemporary, in whose heart there is room for everyday concerns and important social interests and reflections on the fate of the world and a sense of personal involvement in history. And this remarkable artistic-historical trilogy was justly crowned with a Lenin Prize (stormy, prolonged applause).

For us party, soviet, ideological and economic cadres the works and transactions of Leonid Il'ich are a true encyclopedia of party leadership.

Urgent Problems of the Theory and Practice of Moral Education

Comrades! The decisions of the 25th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee decrees determine the principal directions of the moral education of the working people under the conditions of developed socialism.

The molding of high moral attributes of the personality is a most important facet of its comprehensive and harmonious development. The principles of communist ethics, which are embodied in people's consciousness and conduct, elevate them, suffuse life with profound social meaning and ennoble it by service of communist ideals. Our morality binds public and private interests with indissoluble ties and helps man adopt an active position in the struggle for the people's happiness.

Being an organic part of ideological work, moral education is intended to influence increasingly actively the development of all spheres of life and social production efficiency. It is important that labor, education, leisure and family-social relations, in a word, all life's diverse connections be suffused with high moral content.

Moral education, which appears under contemporary conditions as an ideological factor of an increase in political awareness and labor activeness and of an enrichment of experience and knowledge, molds Soviet man's position in life. "Nothing so elevates the personality," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "as an active position in life and a conscious attitude toward public duty, when unity of word and deed is the day-to-day norm of behavior. Cultivating such a position is the task of moral education."

An active position in life is asserted in the struggle for communism. It presupposes high political consciousness, wholehearted devotion to the socialist motherland and loyalty to international duty and is embodied in purposeful struggle for realization of the party's plans.

Expressing the communist direction of the personality and the fusion of its will and ideological-moral motives and attributes, an active life position helps a person to pose and solve new questions, keep his head in critical situations, act decisively and assume responsibility. It requires constant enrichment of the inner world with a knowledge of all the spiritual wealth produced by mankind.

An active position in life means an irreconcilable attitude toward the enemies of socialism and to any departure from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is tempered in the struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology, survivals of a private-ownership mentality and antipodes of communist ethics.

An active position in life is a summarizing indicator of the effectiveness of the ideological-moral education of the masses and an effective means of testing the moral foundations of the personality. It is a manifestation of Soviet man's best qualities.

The foundation of an active life position is communist high-mindedness, which was, is and will be a powerful source of our strength. It is impossible to become a conscious builder of the new society without having understood the great teaching of Marx and Lenin. It is impossible to become such without having been imbued with communist morality. Loyal service of their socialist motherland, a conscientious attitude toward labor, high awareness, a readiness to help one another—here is where the new, communist features of people's character and conduct are manifested. Not mine but ours, not for oneself but for the whole of society—such is the law of our life (stormy applause).

The working people's ideological-moral qualities are shaped in the process of the study of Marxist-Leninist theory and CPSU policy. The system of party studies and secondary and higher education, the schools of communist labor and the people's universities of sociopolitical knowledge have afforded extensive opportunities for the in-depth study of Marxism-Leninism by practically each Soviet individual. The assimilation of revolutionary science determines not only man's convictions but also his entire spiritual world, character and life position.

Ideological work is called upon to contribute to converting knowledge into the integral scientific world outlook and the perceived need of each to think and act in communist fashion. Understandably, this cannot be achieved by propaganda alone. Unity of theory and practice and the comprehensive solution of socioeconomic and ideological-moral tasks is the most effective path of obtaining the rich shoots of the labor enthusiasm, initiative, sociopolitical activeness and social creativity of the working people and, ultimately, of the moral burgeoning of the personality.

The party's increasing attention to questions of moral education is by no means a sign of something wrong in this sphere. The point being that in performing the mission of shaping the new man in practice nature socialism is at the same time formulating even higher criteria of an evaluation of each member of society in production and in everyday life and in work time and free time. In a word, it is increasing its demands on the moral attributes of the personality and, consequently, the entire system of ideological-moral education.

First, this is connected with the fundamental requirements of our society's movement toward communism. The transition from socialist statehood to communist self-management is considerably enhancing the role of ethics as a regulator of social relations.

Second, this is connected with the changes in the very content of labor under the impact of the scientific-technical revolution. Today such criteria as the moral reliability of the personality, a worker's conscience, a lofty mental temper and the feeling of being the master are exerting a direct influence on the efficiency and quality of labor and on all the affairs of society.

Guided by the provisions of the CPSU Program and the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congress, the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ideological establishments and the creative unions are called upon to pay greater attention to the practical questions of perfecting moral education. It is essential to break down the moral aspects in all areas of ideological work and organize it on a scientific basis with comprehensive consideration of the social, national and concrete-historical peculiarities of each republic and the country as a whole.

Soviet man's lofty moral attributes and his morals and world outlook are shaped via the surmounting of existing shortcomings and in the struggle against negative phenomena. "There can be no victory of communist morality," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "without decisive struggle against such of its antipodes as money-grubbing, bribe-taking, parasitism, slander, anonymous letters, drunkenness and so forth. The struggle against what we term vestiges of the past in people's minds and behavior is a matter commanding the constant attention of the party and all conscious progressive forces of our society."

This striking, concrete description of the antipodes of communist morals clearly points to their hostility to the socialist way of life. Negatively influencing the moral atmosphere and people's minds and behavior, they represent a brake on the path of social and moral progress.

Negative phenomena in the sphere of ethics are engendered by a chain of interlinked causes. These include a certain lagging of the social consciousness behind the level of the social mode of life and the force of inertia of conservative traditions; the dialectical nature of social development, which proceeds through the solution of internal problems and contradictions; shortcomings in educational work; and the penetration of customs implanted by imperialist propaganda, particularly in the youth milieu, which are alien to our society.

Vestiges of the past represent the principal harm inflicting serious damage on moral education, social and economic practice and the principles of socialist community life. These are primarily a petit bourgeois, private-ownership mentality and habits and customs of the old world which have been rooted in people's consciousness for centuries. Having their origins in the morals of the past, they are penetrating the consciousness and way of life of certain members of our society and acquiring the firmness of prejudices. The complex mechanism of social inertia and an underestimation of the damage they do to the development of new social relations are contributing to their vitality. "With luck, an establishment may be broken at one blow," V. I. Lenin observed, "but a habit can never be broken at one blow, whatever the luck."

The rearing of all habits and customs demands painstaking and purposeful ideological work and the increased effectiveness of the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Problems of morality currently occupy a full arena in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. It is our enemy's aim to undermine the unity of the party and people, discredit Lenin's moral legacy, concentrate his interests in the sphere of personal consumption and pecuniary concerns and implant opportunism and petit bourgeois ideas. This obliges us to wage the struggle against the influence of bourgeois ideology more actively and aggressively and skillfully expose its reactionary essence. The successful accomplishment of this task is directly linked with Lenin's people's ideological growth, the perfection of ideological work and its improvement in the presentation of political information.

It should also be taken into consideration that the development of the economy and the accomplishment of the party's main task are linked in the people's well-being—demand increased attention to man's spiritual enrichment. It is necessary that "the growth of material prosperity," as this CPSU Congress emphasizes, "constantly be accompanied by an increase in people's ideological-moral and cultural level. Otherwise, we could have relapsed into a philistine petit bourgeois mentality. This must not be just a start of."

Our party rejects both the advocacy of poverty and asceticism and the cult of consumption and the mentality of the philistine, freedom the noble outlines the aim. Material wants are not for us an end in themselves but the prerequisites of the comprehensive development of the personality. However, as experience shows, the microbes of rampant philistinism and individualism are infecting a certain number of people with a petty-bourgeois, opportunist mentality and an aspiration to dehumanization and a "third class," and then it is no longer ideals which fill a person's life but things, which enslave him and burden the heart.

An aspiration to take a little more from the state and give it a little less, stinginess and timid hesitancy in production, self-interest and an abdication from responsibility to society are incompatible with the heroic way of life. Such defects frequently lead to fraud, dishonesty, crime and the deterioration of socialist poverty.

Some of our's selfish, self-serving and opportunistic attitudes antipodes of the norms of socialist morality like nepotism practiced in the past, they are even today corrupting people's consciences, encouraging an indifference to social problems and weakening faith in the force of the law and justice.

None of our's position, particularly for economy's development, harms both economic building and, what is more important, education. The extreme form of abuse of our's position—abstentionism in our organizations—is an enemy of our way of life. Abstentionism amounts in essence of a victim. Inflicting serious harm on the principles of organization and management and the selection and placement of personnel, abstentionism gives rise to nepotism, favoritism and preference for people from one's own circle. Time-serving,

careerism and individualism, which represent a culture medium for slander, intrigue, gossip, squabbles and other base aspirations, become particularly widespread in their unhealthy soil.

The hidden and at first glance not always noticeable manifestations of immorality such as dependence, cynicism, hypocrisy, immodesty and disrespect for a person represent no less a danger. Despite all their variegation, these negative phenomena have a common denominator—individualism and the counterposing of oneself to the collective.

This indifference which the policy termed spiritual sickness has its roots in the world of the egoism of separatism and petty gain. In actual fact the indifferent person does not himself violate the laws, does not speculate and insults no one. But, by closing his eyes to such phenomena he thereby panders to the evil, which goes unopposed. In our society, where man is master of his fate and the master of his country, there cannot be someone else's joy and someone else's sorrow. The struggle against social indifference is ultimately a struggle for Soviet man (stormy applause).

Comrade! Vladimir Ilyich Lenin emphasized that the exploiters and the active carriers of vestiges of the old society are two sides of the same coin, the main enemies of socialism and the enemies of the working people. This definition of Lenin's teaches us in our day also to see the class essence of the antipodes of communist morality and calls for active struggle against them.

The party demands that this struggle be waged consistently and purposefully. The mobilization of the broad masses and the creation of an atmosphere of public condemnation of and struggle for the antipodes of our morality represent an important condition of the efficacy of moral education. The task is to insure that for this purpose "full use is made," as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, "of the opinion of the labor collective, the critical remarks of the press, the methods of persuasion and the force of the law—all the means at our disposal." This means actively and purposefully inculcating in the public consciousness the historic superiority of the moral values of socialism. This means radicalizing the shortcomings in economic and cultural building, perfecting managerial and administrative activity and making effective use of all levers of legal control and social preventive measures. It is essential to enlist all working people and all honest people in the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality and to educate the masses in a spirit of irresponsibility with all negative phenomena (applause).

This moral education is a process combining ideological, party-organizational, social and administrative measures aimed at the assertion of communist morals and uncompromising struggle against their antipodes.

Our republic has accumulated definite experience of the organization of a system of moral education. This system took shape in the struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 14th and 15th party congresses and Central Committee plenums, Central Committee decrees and the tasks advanced in Comrade

L. I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches on the development and strict observance of the standards of party life and the principles of leadership and a further improvement of organizing, economic and ideological activity and intraparty democracy. We have made an attentive study of the experience of the party organizations and labor collectives of many cities, oblasts, krais and union republics.

Questions of moral education were once particularly acute for Azerbaijan. As is known, there were serious shortcomings and mistakes in the activity of our republic's party organization at the end of the 1960's. The development rate of the republic's economy had long lagged behind the union-average indicators. The blunders in party-organizational and ideological work led to flagrant violations of Lenin's principles of party leadership and did serious harm to sociopolitical and moral life. All this created fertile soil for the resuscitation of vestiges of the past in people's consciousness and conduct and private-ownership tendencies and aspirations and objectively contributed to an intensification of negative phenomena in the sphere of moral relations. In turn, the resuscitated vestiges of a private-ownership mentality and the antipodes of communist morality counteracted the struggle for a rectification of the state of affairs both in the economy and in education.

In the solution of the tasks of economic and social development and the elimination of the accumulated shortcomings we assigned an important role to moral factors: an intensification of the ideological-educational work of the party organizations, an increase in the moral authority of the party and economic cadres, assertion of the principles of justice and objectivity in matters large and small and an improvement in the moral-political atmosphere in the labor collectives and in the republic as a whole. We realized that without this it was impossible to solve complex economic and sociopolitical questions. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee extensively familiarized the republic's public with the situation that had come about here, spoke frankly about all the shortcomings and determined the paths for their elimination. The measures outlined by us mobilized the communists and all workers of city and countryside for decisive struggle against the violations of the party's Rules, the standards of communist morality and Soviet laws.

The persistent and purposeful work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations to enhance the vanguard role of the communists and the responsibility of the cadres and increase exactingness toward them and strengthen party and state discipline was the basis of the improvement in the activity of all links of the party and state apparatus, the successes in the development of the economy and the recuperation of the moral atmosphere in the republic.

The extensive development of criticism and self-criticism, publicity for the measures being adopted and all-people discussion and collective analysis of the work that had been done and impending work afforded scope for the creative activeness of the masses and thereby made possible the beneficial changes which have occurred in Azerbaijan in recent years. The republic's successes,

Comrade I. I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Baku, "are the result of the purposeful organizing, political and ideological-education work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic party organization and the result of the active labor efforts of the entire people of Azerbaijan. They are the result of an improvement in the atmosphere and in the moral-psychological climate, and this has quickly been reflected in the results of economic activity also" (stormy applause).

It is very important for us, comrades, that Leonid Il'ich also cited the moral factor as being among those which insured the republic's achievements.

Moral education has become an organic element of our entire work. And today we can talk about moral education as a definite system. If we were to attempt to highlight its basic elements, we could cite the following:

the assertion and strict observance of Lenin's principles, style and methods in the activity of all party, soviet and economic organs, the increased responsibility of and exactingness toward the personnel and the strengthening of public and official discipline;

an increase in the vanguard role of the communists and the moral authority of management personnel; and the enlistment of all communists and all aware citizens in the solution of moral problems;

consideration of the moral aspects in the solution of the entire complex of tasks of economic and cultural building and economic and social activity and the inclusion of moral criteria in an evaluation of the results of work in all sectors;

an uncompromising struggle against vestiges of the past in people's consciousness and conduct and against the antipodes of communist ethics and criticism and exposure of bourgeois ideology and morals and the standards of the bourgeois way of life;

the harmonious combination of material and moral incentives to labor and public activity and the consistent implementation and revelation of the moral import of socialism's basic principle of "from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor."

constant concern for an increase in the well-being of the masses, an increase in the workers' incomes and an improvement in their work and everyday conditions on the basis of the growth of social production and its increased efficiency: an improvement in the activity of trade, public catering, consumer service and housing-municipal service enterprises and transport and consistent struggle against negative phenomena and an improvement in the atmosphere throughout the consumer service sphere;

a strengthening of ties to the masses, an improvement in the work with the working people's letters, the extensive use of public opinion, the utmost

development of criticism and self-criticism, a resolute struggle against bureaucratism and full publicity in the work of the organs of administration;

an improvement in political studies and Marxist-Leninist education; the organization of mass moral education in the labor collectives, schools and VUZ's and at the place of working people's residence; and active use of the mass information media in moral education; and

extensive propaganda of the Soviet people's international, labor and combat traditions, the moral values of the developed socialist society and the standards and principles of the Soviet way of life; and an improvement in the organization of the working people's leisure, the summing up of outmoded traditions and the introduction of new customs and civil rites.

Of course, not everything in this system is utilized to an equal extent in work practice. But its implementation has already provided for us palpable positive results.

At the same time we are far from exaggerating what has been achieved. We still have many shortcomings and unsolved questions. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is self-critically analyzing the state of affairs in the republic's socio-economic life and believes that the guarantee of the successful accomplishment of the tasks set by the party is the further improvement of all areas of communist education. The strengthening of the active life position of each member of society and the ideological-moral elevation of the personality is, of course, a most difficult, but noble task. And the Azerbaijan party organization is concentrating its attention, efforts and experience on its solution (Lapchuk).

The Principal Objective of the Building of an Active Position in Life

Comrades! The development of a truly socialist personality proceeds in the struggle for ourselves and the formation of a new way of life. Its active position passes through the sphere of life-labor, political, spiritual and family-social. The sphere of life-labor is the main source of the moral elevation of the individual and the society, a permanent field of the moral elevation of the personality and the decisive indicator of its social value. And the labor collective, as a rule, and slightly less, are legislatively recorded in the new constitution, is the main educator of Soviet man and shaper of his party ideology and socio-political qualities.

The collective (enterprise) grows to work with full heart and conscientiously and to take a person in his work teaches him to follow his own in a state-minded fashion and to participate in a state-minded fashion in the solution of all the country's affairs (large and small); and because class-based adherence to priority in the evaluation of one's own interests, actions and public deeds. In this way, it creates the collective.

Figuratively speaking, our entire motherland is a single labor collective of millions and our common home, our family and our school, where the Soviet people are consistently ascending the ladder of ideological and civic maturity. And this is the greatest achievement of the Communist Party and our socialist society.

The growth of people's labor and political activeness depends most directly on the ideological-political and moral-psychological state of the labor collective. And the more cohesive it is, the stronger its party nucleus and the higher the ideological and civic maturity, the more active is the life position of each worker.

The true heights of the human spirit are clearly embodied in the shock labor of the production pacesetters and innovators. Some 535 heroes of socialist labor and thousands of workers who, having completed the quotas of the 10th, are working on the 11th Five-Year Plan are our republic's gold reserves. The pacesetters and innovators are setting an example not only by their work and professional qualities but primarily by their staunch high-mindedness and striking and attractive moral attributes, from which, strictly, the Soviet character takes shape. The example of the pacesetters underlines and enriches the moral climate of each labor collective.

Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is paying unremitting attention to increasing the role of the labor collectives in the ideological-moral education of the working people. We aspire to insure that each collective be a carrier of high political awareness, cohesion and the socialist discipline of labor.

The entire ideological work of the party organizations, which is aimed at the establishment of a healthy moral-psychological atmosphere, serves the achievement of this goal. The beneficial atmosphere of collectivism and comradeship contributes to the growth of people's initiative and activeness and affords extensive scope for each person's moral energy.

Far from the Caspian shore, at sea, the illustrious collective of Neftyanyye Kamni is at work. The legendary oil city, which currently produces 22 percent of all the republic's oil, is now 30 years old. And for all these years the party organization and the labor collective have been raising true giants of the spirit. The veterans hand down from heart to heart to each new generation of oilmen loyalty to the worker's cause. This remarkable tradition of the collective is enriched in the struggle for high economic indicators in the most difficult situations born of the elements, shaping the strong characters of morally staunch, purposeful people. The labor of oilmen at sea, Leonid Il'ich said, is more than heroism (stormy applause).

Good experience of moral education has also been accumulated by the young collective of the Baku Household Air Conditioners Plant. Built in a record time, this enterprise, which is fitted out with modern equipment, signifies

the tomorrow of the republic's multiprofile industry. During the strenuous days of construction operator personnel was being trained simultaneously, and the foundations of the high moral potential of the future worker collective were laid. The plant has only been producing for 4 years, but its entire product carries the Sign of Quality. This is striking testimony to not only the high professional and political but also moral culture of the collective, the average age of whose workers is 27--Komsomol age. Realizing in practice a system of the interaction of economic, organizational and ideological factors, the party organization makes the humane aims of socialist social production visible to each worker.

The constant attention of the party committees to the general social and moral state of the members of the collective and their mental attitude is producing positive results both in the achievement of high production indicators and in the creation of a healthy moral climate.

On the republic's kolkhoses and sovkhozes the political education of the rural worker is combined with concern for his labor, life and the satisfaction of sociocultural requirements. It is a question of a fundamental reorganization of the peasant mentality and the growth of the social consciousness, civic maturity and creative activeness of the guardians of the land, which is resulting in excellent harvests of grain, cotton and grapes. Moral education is organized precisely the same on Bardskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni 26 bakinskikh komissarov, Ismailinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni SVIATIN, Neftchaliyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Shamsyan, Il'ichevskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSSR and Bartodinskiy Rayon's "Kommunist" Kolkhoz.

Raising the moral authority of socially useful labor even higher and educating the personality in the struggle for production efficiency and an increase in the quality of work is the highway of an improvement in collectivist relations. A denial of these demands, inattention to people's needs and requirements, narrow practicalism and an underestimation of moral factors harm moral education and prepare the ground for flagrant violations of the principles of socialist economic planning and officials' abuse of their positions. And ultimately all this leads to production lagging behind schedule.

Just such a situation came about in the Eighth Five-Year Plan at the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant, for example--one of the biggest in the republic. An in-depth study of the state of affairs showed that together with shortcomings and neglect in engineering-production work and in the modernization of the enterprise the chief causes of its lagging behind schedule were violations of the party principles of personnel selection and labor laws and an inattentive attitude toward the workers' queries, proposals, everyday life and leisure.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee implemented measures aimed primarily at improving the moral atmosphere in the collective. The plant director was dismissed and expelled from the party and other managers were

punished for remiss management, window-dressing and divorcing themselves from the working people. A solution of the questions of the retooling of the enterprise, a practical display of concern for each worker and his training, recreation and everyday life and of the assertion of the standards and principles of an objective approach became the center of attention. And the enterprise was transformed. The plant has been developing successfully and fulfilling the plans and pledges for 9 years now. The collective is now distinguished by cohesion and a high moral-political attitude.

The Baku Tire Plant lagged for the same reasons. However, matters were made worse here by the fact that the director, the chairman of the trade union local and certain other managers had become so corrupted that they regularly abused their positions, extorted bribes in the distribution of apartments and embezzled socialist property. The degenerates were punished by the law, and the collective was purged of unworthy people. We brought this disgusting phenomenon to the attention of the broad public and adopted party-administrative measures, and the decisions of the judicial organs were made known to the republic's broad working people's masses. But the main point was that in performing priority economic tasks the party organization helped each worker to correlate his personal interests with public interests. The organization of competition, the skillful combination of material and moral incentives and the correct--with the participation of the public--use of the incentive fund markedly enhanced the educative role of the collective. The plant has been successfully meeting the plan quotas for more than 7 years now, there has been a fundamental modernization, and the production volume is growing.

Ideological-education work and the moral tempering of the workers should be organized in the production collectives with consideration of their specific features and the nature of the labor. A certain approach is required, say, for a collective of machine builders producing the means of production, while a different one is required for those producing consumer goods.

Moral education in the labor collectives of enterprises of trade, public catering, consumer services, urban transit, communications and housing and municipal services should be distinguished by particular exactingness and depth. More than half a million people employed in this sphere are directly connected with the entire 6 million-strong population of Azerbaijan. And the mental attitude of all people and, consequently, the results of our common labor largely depend on the precision, current-basis efficiency, purposefulness and professional level of the workers of this huge service.

Yet there are many serious shortcomings in the services sphere and, at times, also negative phenomena such as fraud, speculation, embezzlement, extortion, rudeness and inattentiveness. This is largely explained by neglect in ideological work and errors in moral education. We are waging a consistent struggle against these occurrences and their vectors and have achieved considerable success, but a great deal still has to be done for it to be more effective.

Bringing due order to all elements of this important service is of enormous social significance. We regard this work as an important area of moral education. To increase its effectiveness it is essential to raise the level of the work of the entire services sphere and the responsibility of the labor collectives and create an atmosphere of intolerance of all violations, employing all means of moral-political influence for this.

The experience of the big industrial enterprises of Leningrad, which have assumed patronage of the labor collectives of the services sphere, merits attention and extensive dissemination in this connection. Effective supervision and public attention, concern and exactingness are making it possible to secure an appreciable improvement in the activity of each collective of a service of good humor.

There is one further sector which exerts an appreciable influence on people's moral-psychological state. This is the health service. We feel sincere respect for the selfless and noble workers of Soviet medicine. But, however regrettable this may be, there are amoral occurrences in certain health service collectives. Instances of a callous and uncaring attitude toward people and extortion are discrediting the doctor's good name. We are waging an active struggle for the eradication of all negative phenomena in these collectives, regarding it as an important part of ideological work.

Disinterested performance of one's public duty, sincere concern for man and his life and labor and the aspiration of the worker himself to moral perfection have in our time become, as V. I. Lenin dreamed, "the practical movement of ordinary people." And the socialist labor collective asserts this norm as the boundary of an active position in life (strong applause).

Its specific facets are distinctly revealed in socialist competition and in the valuable undertakings and initiatives born in the worker collectives of progressive enterprises of Moscow and Leningrad and other cities, krais, oblasts and republics. Important political and practical conclusions aimed at an improvement in labor and, in close connection with this, moral education are contained in the CPSU Central Committee decree "The 50th Anniversary of the First Five-Year Plan of the Development of the USSR Economy." It is significant that this jubilee coincides with the 50th anniversary of the development of mass socialist competition.

A patriotic movement of millions in our day exerts a most profound influence on economic policy, sociopolitical life and the moral atmosphere in the country as a whole and in each labor collective. Socialist competition and the movement for communist attitude toward labor are a powerful means of the development of the creative activeness of the masses and the raising of the new man. An all-union scientific-practical conference held recently in Leningrad was devoted to these questions.

I would like in this report to highlight the moral aspect of labor competition. Such initiatives as counterplans, brigade financial autonomy, unregulated

links and the "Working Without Laggards" movement are having a big economic impact. At the same time they have a high moral charge, are reorganizing labor relations, breaking up the sluggish, outmoded methods of economic planning and affording scope for the working people's initiative and creativity.

These initiatives embody the true greatness of the ideas and behavior motives of the personality based on the highest considerations of social benefit. Here is the true greatness of the man of labor, asserting by his every deed, intention and aspiration the standards of communist community life (stormy applause).

The moral attributes of the builders of communism are formed by the entire system of the political organization of developed socialism. The party's constant concern for the utmost improvement of socialist democracy and an increase in the role and significance of the soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol have afforded broad scope for the working people's sociopolitical activities. The party regards Soviet people's participation in the running of state and public affairs as a school of high civicism and ideological and moral tempering. Fulfilling Lenin's behest, it is striving to insure that each worker feel himself to be the plenipotentiary master of the country and his enterprise and that the requirement, ability and skills of managerial activity be cultivated in literally everyone.

Soviet man's moral world is shaped not only in labor and public activity but also in the family, where, strictly, the foundations of moral values are laid. And the high role of the family, the basic cell of our society, is legislatively recorded in the new constitution of the Soviet state.

Communists see the highest criterion of family morals in the unity of love and civic duty. This sphere of people's personal life is directly related to the moral-political state of our society. The dynamics of mature socialism have complicated the entire system of family life. The increase in women's social role and their personal, material, spiritual and educational equality with men and, at times, superiority have profoundly affected all aspects of family mutual relations.

The entire tenor of family life influences the moral foundations of the personality. For example, the spouses' attention to one another, the breadth of their spiritual interests, an aspiration to share responsibility for family stability, an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect, the attitude of elder to younger and, what is often left in the background, grown-up children's concern for their parents. We must be aware of and, consequently, strengthen not only the material but also the spiritual union of the family.

Family education is unique in character. It is constructed on such a moral foundation as parental love and the reciprocal feelings of the children. The parents are their first spiritual mentors. And if the microbe of immorality has penetrated the family world and if the child sees that the

family's means have been rime by dishonestly, a dual morality may arise in it. Drunkenness in the family evokes malice and embitters the juvenile and boorishness engenders malice. A number of negative phenomena sometimes issues from the low moral level of the family. The parents' philistine vanity and a desire to bribe the child with expensive clothes and adornments and relieve him of domestic chores develop a consumer. Thus the foundations of a mentality of dependence, wilfulness and egoism are laid.

There are also other problems of family relations influencing the affairs of society. Indeed, the atmosphere which has taken shape in this personal world influences not only the members of the family but also the collective where they work and many people's mental attitude. And the collective cannot remain apart from intrafamily life. Of course, family education is a delicate matter requiring particular thoughtfulness, profundity and tact. There should be no importunate moralizing here. The family needs friendly assistance, concern and cordial participation.

The organization of rural education at the place of residence is acquiring great significance. The time has come for the serious introduction of universal pedagogical education for parents, particularly broadly conceived assistance for the young family. However, work at the place of residence does not end with the family. The range of questions is considerably broader. For example, the labor collective and its influence on the microregion, concern for the youth, the creation of interesting activities and so forth. These questions should become a part of the day-to-day practice of the party committees and be reflected more fully and previously in each labor collective's socioeconomic development plans.

Like the links of a single chain, this problem raises another—that of free time, whose solution will serve the strengthening of the moral health of the family and the individual and the collective and society as a whole. Free time, according to Marx, is a constituent of social wealth. And in our society it is used in the interests of man's comprehensive development and an increase in his spiritual potential. Implementing the program of a growth of the people's well-being and consistently reducing work time, the party ultimately has precisely this goal. Otherwise, free time becomes a senseless way of spending one's time and could prove downright detrimental both for the individual himself and for those around him. Hence the overwhelming proportion of cases of hedonism, drunkenness and other antisocial phenomena.

Free time is not time free from responsibility. It is social property of which zealous and selfless use can and must be made. Broadening one's outlook, increasing one's professional and general culture and engaging in sports. And here also the individual, particularly the young individual, must be helped by the party organizations, the soviets, the trade unions, the komsomol and the labor collective. I would like to express this thought. The clubs and palaces of culture are being used insufficiently effectively in educative work. Together with which the time has come for the creation,

under the conditions of the modern city and, even more, of a rural region, of proper social-cultural centers. Such centers are needed in the micro-regions, for example, for an intensification of cultural amenity, educational and physical-education work. In a word, for the organization of useful leisure it is essential to further improve the entire social mechanism of education.

Comrades! The Soviet people are rightly proud of the Komsomol and their young replacement shift, which is worthily continuing the cause of all the generations of fighters, defenders and builders of socialism. The stanch, strong and purposeful character of our youth is embodied in its communist high-mindedness, love for the motherland and conscientious attitude toward labor and in internationalism and irreconcilability with the enemies of peace and the freedom of the peoples. The active life position of the young generation of the Country of Soviets is asserted on this firm ideological-moral foundation (stormy applause).

Seeing the Komsomol as its dependable reserve, the party is displaying paternal concern for an improvement in the youth's ideological-political and moral education. While viewing this task in the single complex of all the problems of ideological work the party is paying particular attention to the student youth. Society's further progress will largely depend on the extent to which, what and how we now teach our youth, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes.

The main teacher of the young citizen was, is and will remain the Soviet school. Under the conditions of universal secondary education each young person embarks on life across the threshold of the school--there is no other way. Together with knowledge he apprehends here the alphabet of collectivism and comradeship and learns real and not illusory spiritual values. The school lays the foundations in young men and women of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and inculcates in them diligence, irreconcilability with bourgeois ideology and morals and a readiness to defend the socialist fatherland. These are the specific boundaries of an active life position which run through the classroom and the school desk.

The successes in this sphere of communist education are indisputable. Now, when the task is to prepare young people for practical work and for life in the broad meaning of the word, it is essential to link the academic process increasingly fully with moral education. And this means helping the young person find an answer not only to the question of "who to be" but also, and this is considerably more important, "how to be."

Unfortunately, inadequate use is as yet being made of the possibilities of self-government in the school and the sociopolitical and labor education of the students. As before, the school is inadequately and timidly teaching the students independence and the ability to assume responsibility and stand up for one's decision.

Without touching on all problems, I would like to dwell briefly on just one--education in labor. Although much has been done in this direction, the

defects are still great. For example, the labor lessons frequently become essentially a game: the young men "produce" the standard product, which is simply discarded. It would be possible, in our view, to create public committees, say, under the auspices of the Komsomol raykoms or rayon soviets which would maintain relations between the school and the enterprise. The young men would make what is really needed by the plant or factory in line with, of course, their forces and possibilities. Or then again there is work during vacation as a mailman, billposter, gardener, book pedlar and so forth. The student senses that his labor is really useful. This is the first point. Second, albeit not for long, he is in the work cauldron for a certain time. And, third, he receives a concrete lesson of a respectful attitude toward the labor ruble--the symbol of a worker's honor. The youth must not only be explained the norms of our life and our morality; it is no less important to teach it to apply knowledge in practice and primarily in the material production sphere.

The accomplishment of these tasks will be the more successful, the better the moral-psychological atmosphere in the teaching collective. In the majority of our republic's schools it is characterized by the high professional level of the educators themselves and their ideological conviction, staunchness of view, breadth of interests, honesty and highmindedness. We have a deep respect for the teachers, who are for the children and the youth an example of moral purity and a devoted attitude toward their job.

Unfortunately, in a number of schools there are deviations from the principles of Soviet pedagogics and instances of the incorrect mutual relations of certain teachers and students and educators and parents. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has resolutely opposed all violations of teaching ethics. We have put a stop to distortions in externs' taking the graduation examination and machinations in awarding medals to graduates. However, such phenomena live on. Changing form and assuming a different complexion, they are a serious obstacle to the youth's moral development. Concern for the young generation insistently demands that each teaching collective be exemplary and a vector of the principles of communist morality (applause).

The higher school has an important place in the youth's ideological-political education. Its services in training specialists with high qualifications and ideologically tempered fighters for communism are great. Precisely these constitute the best part of the intelligentsia, which is giving its efforts, capabilities and experience for the further development of our society and the assertion of the highest criteria of communist morality.

The party and Komsomol Organizations of the VUZ's aspire to link the students' studies and research work more closely with the solution of concrete economic and scientific problems and are devoting much attention to the students' sociopolitical practice. Extensive use is made for this purpose of the pledges adopted in accordance with the Lenin Course Credit Test and participation in a labor semester, artistic creativity, a sports movement and in the

social life of the student collective. The capabilities and talents of the future production organizer and educator are thus revealed and honed.

The fame of one of the country's oldest VUZ's--the Azerbaijan Oil and Chemistry Institute (neni M. Azizbekov)--has spread far beyond the republic. Thousands and thousands of wards of this forge of cadres are laboring selflessly in all the oil regions of the Soviet Union. Commanders of complex production, many of them have shown themselves to be inventive educators of the working people. And this is to the great credit of the lecturers, rector and staff and party organization of the VUZ.

The successes of VUZ teaching and educational work are directly dependent on the moral-political atmosphere and the initiative and efficiency of the party and Komsomol organizations of the higher school collectives.

Unfortunately, neglect of these principles of education and upbringing led in the 1930's to flagrant violations in the work of our republic's VUZ's. Abuse of one's position, protectionism and bribe-taking, particularly at the time of entrance examinations, became rooted in a number of VUZ's, and there was an appreciable drop in the percentage of applicants from the families of workers and kolkhoz members. We drew attention to these negative phenomena and directed the party organizations' efforts toward surmounting them, thinking of the sociopolitical significance of the steps being taken.

Serious shortcomings and errors were revealed in teaching and educational work in the institutes of the national economy, agriculture and the arts, certain VUZ lecturers were denounced for their improper conduct, and criminal proceedings were instituted against the former rector of the Institute of the Arts. The publicity given to the steps taken, a systematic study of public opinion, increased exactingness toward the rector's offices and the faculty collectives and an improvement in the activity of the party and Komsomol organizations helped the recovery of the atmosphere in the VUZ's. There is now an objective competition for each of the 120,000 young men and women who annually take the entrance examinations. And the honesty and fairness of the entrance examinations have confirmed people's belief that only profound learning opens the doors to the VUZ.

However, negative phenomena are still making their presence felt even today. They are manifested in instances of subjectivism, the incorrect evaluation of students' knowledge when they take tests and examinations and violations of the lecturer's professional ethics, which seriously harms the youth's education. For this reason we will continue to keep the entire complex of the activity of the VUZ's, particularly its moral aspects, at the center of attention and decisively put a stop to all deviations from our principles and norms.

The success of moral education in the school and VUZ is determined to a considerable extent by the personal qualities of the teacher and his capacity for becoming an example for his wards and a genuine authority. And it is

the job of the party committees, public education and higher school organs and teaching collectives to purposefully shape the high moral temper of the educator himself.

The youth is our country's future, its pride and its hope. It is the duty of the Komsomol organizations in all links of the prisms of moral education--in the labor collective, the family, the school and the YVT--to prepare our youth for life and selfless labor, train it to think creatively, inculcate in it a class approach to all manifestations of bourgeois ideology and help it determine its place in the cohesive formation of fighters for communism. "Our country's young generation," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "is faced with the task of being a worthy continuer of the career of the fathers and cultivating in itself under the conditions of peaceful building the qualities which were forged in the older generation in work, cruel class struggle--staunchness, courage and unbounded devotion to revolutionary ideals. This is not easy, of course. What is needed here in addition to theoretical preparation is a great deal of work on the education and self-education of the personality."

It is incumbent upon the Komsomol to help the youth learn how to adopt a critical approach to its shortcomings and achieve the best results in work, in increasing its qualifications and in self-education. It is called upon to teach all young men and women to make their life, their deeds and their aspirations (in accordance with our communist ideals) and to struggle for their realization in practice (sternly apply).

Perfecting Party Leadership of the Working People's Moral Education

Comrades! The task of an improvement in the working people's moral education at the current stage demands a further increase in the level of party leadership of ideological work. This means the even more persistent assertion and development in all links of the party of the Leninist style and forms and methods of organizing and ideological-education work, the utmost strengthening of discipline and the increased responsibility of the communists and each worker for the performance of the duties entrusted to him.

Experience testifies that the higher the level of party leadership, the better the production indicators and the healthier the moral-psychological climate in the labor collective, farm, city and republic. The effectiveness of the system of moral education largely depends on the ability of the party committees to highlight the moral aspects in the entire variety of affairs demanding a thoughtful analysis of social life.

Precisely such an approach by the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, specificity in leadership and an in-depth study of the requirements and concerns of each social category of the population have contributed to the establishment of high moral criteria and principles in the socio-political life of Oake, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Republic, Sumgait, other cities and rayons and our entire republic.

The precise functioning of the organizational mechanism of moral education in the primary party organizations, individual work with people and the extensive dissemination of the positive example of the life and labor of party veterans and production innovators predetermined the country's oldest oil rayon--Leninskiy--appearing in the front positions.

The Jabirabadskiy Rayon has concentrated the primary organizations' attention on the moral aspects of the progressive experience of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ipatovskiy Rayon of Stavropol'skiy Kray, Yampol'skiy Rayon of Vinnitskiya Oblast and the best farms of Azerbaijan. The fruitfulness of this approach has been reflected in a sharp increase in the intensiveness and quality of labor and in last year's grain and cotton harvests, which were a record for the rayon and in which there was a manifold increase compared with the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

In 1978 the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee brought to light major shortcomings, mistakes and distortions in the work of the Lenkoranskiy Rayon in management of the economy, the selection and placement of personnel and the ideological-political education of the working people. They had led to stagnation in the economy and the mass spread of such negative phenomena as the squandering and misappropriation of products, speculation, bribe-taking and others.

The organizational measures which we adopted, the comprehensive approach of the rayon's party organization to the performance of economic-political tasks, an intensification of ideological work and an effective struggle against the antipodes of communist morals secured fundamental changes in the moral-psychological atmosphere and became the basis for big labor achievements. Compared with 1971 Lenkoranskiy Rayon, which is one of the country's biggest producers of early and very early vegetables, has tripled production and supplies thereof to Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers. For 8 years running the rayon has been a winner of all-union socialist competition and has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner. An important stimulator of the growth of political activeness and the productivity and quality of labor on the farms and in the enterprises and establishments was the rayon party organization's increased attention to measures of a social-cultural nature--the extension of the network of clubs, libraries, trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises and sports installations, the development of amateur artistic activity and the creation of a professional drama theater.

The consistent improvement in the activity of the party committees with respect to moral education required further improvement in the plans and the content of their work and a determination of the urgent problems regularly submitted for examination by the bureaus and plenums of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, party meetings and meetings of the workers and employees of the labor collectives.

The primary party organizations have become centers of practical work on moral education. At the Baku Petroleum Machine-Building Plant Iosif Iosifovich Schmidt and the Petroleum Refinery Iosif Vladimirovich, at many other enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic the party committees have created the appropriate commissions and groups and organized a system of individual work and are enlisting the broad aktiv, primarily the most authoritative and respected people, therein.

There is particular significance in the coordination of the activity of the state establishments, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, economic-planning organs, the mass information and propaganda media, schools, VUZ's, scientific research establishments and the creative unions in order that it be conducted in a single channel and that it be subordinated to the general tasks of molding Soviet man's high moral qualities and the struggle against the antipodes of our morality.

A most important condition of a businesslike, creative atmosphere in each collective is the correct selection and placement of personnel and an objective evaluation of its merits and shortcomings. A comprehensive consideration of professional, political and moral attributes and of public opinion in promoting a worker and, subsequently, constant supervision and assistance in his practical activity predetermine the collective's production successes and contribute to its moral improvement. Ignoring these facts in personnel work inevitably entails negative consequences. The appointment of an incompetent person who does not enjoy authority cannot fail to be reflected in people's moods, and this, in turn, is reflected in practical matters.

Great harm is also caused the moral-political atmosphere in the collective by deviations from the party principles of personnel work like protectionism, nepotism and an aspiration to fix up relatives in an immediately subordinate position as close as possible to oneself and to create undeserved privileges for them. Such phenomena are most widespread in certain scientific establishments and VUZ's. They are caused by the desire of certain scientists and leaders of institutes, departments and laboratories to secure a career for their children, close relatives, and people from their home town, irrespective of their erudition and capabilities. For the sake of this diplomas are unscrupulously given out in the VUZ, and dissertations, scientific articles and monographs are written by someone else. As a result science is being penetrated by people with no prospects who are incapable of creativity and who are barring the path to genuine talents.

At the end of the 1960's we drew attention to the presence of this tendency in our republic and adopted measures to prevent its spread. However, there are still recurrences of this. We see it as our task to prevent the incorrect, immoral actions of those who forget their duty, put personal interests higher than public interests and fail to display genuine concern for the present and future of science, technology and culture (applause).

For communist morality to profoundly penetrate people's minds and behavior its high principles should primarily be embodied in the practice of the work of each party organization and in the cast of mind of each communist and each leader. As V. I. Lenin pointed out, "...if we are to conscientiously teach the workers and peasants discipline, we are obliged to begin with ourselves."

Our party and its Central Committee display particular exactingness toward the leader-communists. The modern leader, the 25th CPSU Congress emphasized, must organically combine in himself party-mindedness with profound competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach to matters. In any sector the leader is obliged to take into consideration both the sociopolitical and educative aspects and be sensitive to people and their needs and queries.

We are rightly proud of our leading personnel, which has been tempered in the struggle for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Its diligence, persistence and profound understanding of its tasks and responsibility and its devotion to the cause have contributed to the achievement of big successes in implementation of the Ninth and 10th five-year plans. At the same time we realize that, combining exactingness with trust, it is essential to continue to enhance the responsibility of personnel of all tiers of party, state and economic leadership, particularly for people's moral education and for its own behavior.

Communist morality presupposes unity of intentions and practical actions. A discrepancy between word and deed is amoral in relations between individuals. Such a thing is even more intolerable when it is a question of leaders. Non-fulfillment of a pledge which has been given to people always entails noticeable moral harm. And if one's own negligence, errors, unprincipledness and, even more, moral unscrupulousness are concealed by demagogy, then doubly so, whence it is just one step to degeneration.

In order to lead, and this means teaching and educating people, a person must possess the moral right to this. And this presupposes a fusion of the high-mindedness, professionalism and moral purity of the worker himself. The assertion of a leader's moral authority is inconceivable without a decisive struggle against those, in Lenin's words, "whose convictions go no deeper than the tip of the tongue."

It is in precisely such a struggle that the businesslike mood and the combat spirit of the party organization and the labor collective is established. Its effectiveness is served by the complex of high-minded and sharp measures adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee with respect to those leaders who had failed to justify the trust shown in them and who had departed from the norms of party-mindedness and morality. Certain leading workers of the party, soviet and economic organs, including the former prosecutor of the republic and the former first secretaries of the Kyurdamirskiy, Shemakhinskiy, Khachnasskiy and Karkhskiy raykoms, who protected money-grubbers, bribe-takers and embezzlers of socialist property, were dismissed and expelled from the party.

An intensification of party leadership of ideological work and moral education is directly connected with the development of businesslike, high-minded and constructive criticism and self-criticism. A reliable barometer of the political health of a party organization, criticism and self-criticism help to commission the people's creative forces, surmount shortcomings and find the paths of a solution of increasingly complex tasks. There is particular significance in criticism from below dictated by people's desire to improve the moral climate in their party organization and in their labor collective, rayon and city.

It may be said with complete confidence that the extensive development of criticism and self-criticism, an attentive attitude toward the warning signals of the communists and nonparty people and their timely and objective verification played an extremely important role in overcoming the shortcomings in party, economic and cultural building and in increasing ideological work and the efficacy of moral education in our republic.

Criticism is a right of Soviet people which is recorded in the constitution. But expressing one's attitude toward shortcomings and neglect and violations of legality and morals is also the Soviet citizen's moral duty. We believe that it is necessary to make fuller use of meetings, newspapers and television and radio for critical speeches. It is necessary to cultivate in people not only a critical approach to shortcomings in the work of the organs of administration and economic activity but also a feeling of hostility toward all departures from our morality and an implacable attitude toward those who live beyond their means, break the law and have a demoralizing influence on those around them.

At the same time the extensive development of criticism and self-criticism presupposes resolute resistance to all kinds of demagogues, slanderers, gossips, skeptics and philistines who are ready to exaggerate the slightest shortcomings and who do nothing to remove them. Not scathingness nor sensationalism but concern for the speedy and optimum elimination of shortcomings--such is the Leninist requirement of criticism (applause).

The effectiveness of ideological work and moral education largely depends on a profound knowledge of the state of affairs in all spheres and on objective information on the positive trends and negative phenomena of the moral-psychological state of each collective. Such an approach is secured largely by a systematic study and consideration of public opinion. And we attach great significance to this. The development and adoption of the most important decrees of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers are based on an attentive study of public opinion.

At the same time we strive to insure that all the decisions adopted by the republic organs have not only directive but also moral force and actively influence public opinion. Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decrees on questions of economic and cultural building and ideological work

submitted for extensive discussion exerted a fruitful influence on public opinion and the moral climate. We try to make each such discussion, in Lenin's words, lessons in practical wisdom and lessons in policy and morality.

Decisions of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee approved by the broad masses have contributed to the shaping of the profoundly aware, personal interest of the communists and nonparty people in an improvement in all our work. Central Committee departments, the Council of Ministers and ministries and departments are, as a rule, elaborating and implementing concrete measures on the basis of proposals and observations expressed by the working people.

An important form of the expression of public opinion is the working people's letters. They are of help in an in-depth investigation into the shortcomings and errors in the work of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, ministries, departments and party committees.

At the same time we still encounter anonymous letters and statements of a slanderous nature whose authors pursue merely mercenary ends. Anonymous letters permeated with malicious calumnies and slander are antipodes of our morality against which a decisive struggle must also be waged.

A respectful, attentive attitude must be cultivated toward the working people's letters and their verbal appeals. "If you receive a complaint or request," Vladimir Il'ich Lenin said, "imagine yourself in the place of the person lodging the complaint and try wholeheartedly to understand his position. Just imagine that it is your application which is not being answered and that it is you who are being prevented from seeing the chief you wish to call on.... Then you will certainly find an opportunity to help the applicant. This is not philanthropy. It is the communist approach to man."

The study of public opinion in the republic is conducted by the Sociological Studies Council attached to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and a number of institutes and problem laboratories. Collation of the studies helps the party committees to draw up long-term plans of socioeconomic development and to increase the effectiveness of ideological work. It has enabled the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee to determine the tactics of a further improvement in all party-organizational and party-political activity.

But the main thing was and remains the party's daily, live and multifaceted links with the masses. The communists are constantly in the very thick of the masses and at the forward boundaries of communist creation. Strengthening and extending these links, thoughtfully analyzing all sources of information issuing from below, attentively examining the proposals, critical observations and wishes of the working people and drawing timely conclusions from them represent an indispensable condition of an increase in the efficiency and quality of party work and one of its principal directions--moral education (stormy applause).

Most important ideological-political and moral values of our society are the unshakable friendship and fraternal mutual assistance of the peoples of the unified and multinational Soviet country. As the founders of scientific communism foresaw, the simple laws of morality and justice by which individuals should be guided in their mutual relations have now also become the highest laws in relations between peoples.

In our multinational society the friendship of the peoples and their relations of mutual respect and cooperation are a determining factor of the development of the Soviet way of life. Socialist internationalism elevates and ennobles man and directs his activeness toward the strengthening of the fraternal community of Soviet peoples.

Developed socialism has intensified the action of the moral factors of the rapprochement of the nations and national cultures, expanded the sphere of inter-nation relations and enhanced the role of spiritual principles in the strengthening of the unity of the Soviet people. This, strictly, is also explained by the significance of the moral aspects of international education, which in our day are directly connected with the growth of the scale of the working people's inter-nation intercourse and the strengthening of the processes of internationalization penetrating all spheres of both the social and private life of Soviet people. Whence ensues the important ideological task--constantly effecting the profound interaction of moral and international education.

Azerbaijan is a multinational republic. The international union, friendship and mutual trust which have become established in the life of the working people are an important source of the republic's socioeconomic, cultural and sociopolitical achievements. Thousands of multinational labor collectives have evolved here the principal norm of whose life and activity is socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism and devotion to the ideals of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples (stormy applause).

Questions of the working people's international education have been and remain at the center of the Azerbaijan Communist Party's entire political, organizing and ideological activity. Constantly strengthening the friendship of the USSR peoples, educating the working people in the spirit of loyalty to their international duty and profound love for and gratitude to the great Russian people and all peoples of the country for their constant assistance and support and contributing to the development of the internationalist function of the Russian language--a powerful means of international communication and fraternity--such are the principal directions of our work on the working people's international education (stormy, prolonged applause).

Guided by the principles of Lenin's national policy, the Azerbaijan Communist Party is performing daily organizing and mass-political work with consideration of the national peculiarities of the population, displaying concern for and attention to the social, cultural and linguistic interests and

requirements of all the nationalities living in the republic and strengthening to the utmost the internationalist moral-psychological climate in the labor collectives.

The high-minded internationalist line in cadre policy plays a big role. The Azerbaijan Communist Party selects and places cadres in accordance with their professional, political and moral attributes and with consideration of the national composition of the population. As experience testifies, this approach is contributing to the international cohesion of the working people and the moral health of the labor collective, the city and the republic.

New forms of international intercourse and of the exchange of spiritual values and traditions are becoming increasingly widespread. RSFSR Culture Days and Soviet Literature Days in Azerbaijan and Azerbaijan Literature and Art Days in the Ukraine have assumed the nature of a nationwide familiarization with the achievements of the cultures of the Soviet peoples. Ukrainian and Uzbek Culture Days will shortly be held in Azerbaijan, and later Azerbaijan Culture Days will be held on Uzbek soil. Joint ideological, scientific and cultural measures of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijan Communist Party central committees have become a fruitful tradition. Thus is the process of the intensification of internationalist principles in the multinational Soviet culture developing, and the forms and means of international education are being enriched and becoming more varied.

New opportunities for the increased effectiveness of the working people's international and patriotic education are afforded by the creation in Baku of a republic Palace of Friendship of the USSR Peoples. It will be an ideological, sociopolitical, scientific and cultural center for the study, collation and propaganda of the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance of the country's nations and nationalities and of the Azerbaijan people's international relations with all the USSR peoples. The activity of the Palace of Friendship of the Peoples is intended to promote an exchange of experience and the extensive coordination of all directions of the working people's international education.

In performing work on international education we point the party organizations in the direction of an implacable attitude toward all, even the slightest, manifestations of national narrow-mindedness, egoism and tactlessness. Vestiges of nationalism are profoundly hostile to the very essence of communist morality, and Azerbaijan's communists see it as their task to completely eradicate them and assert internationalism as a fundamental criterion of each person's ideological and moral maturity (stormy applause).

The military-patriotic education of Soviet people and our youth occupies an important place in ideological work. Service in the Soviet Army is a university of ideological and moral tempering, civic maturity and soldierly courage which shapes the noble qualities of heroism and unbounded love for and devotion to the motherland. It is an unforgettable landmark in the biography of every young person. Being deeply imprinted on the consciousness

and mentality, it contributes to the development of the personality's stable ideological-moral qualities.

Azerbaijan's party and public organizations are performing a great deal of varied military-patriotic work, striving to insure that the USSR Armed Forces constantly receive a worthy replenishment. We attach particular significance to this direction of ideological-political education, seeing it as a means of the further strengthening of the unity of the army and the people and an increase in the Soviet soldier's moral authority.

The military valor of the older generations and the Soviet people's combat traditions contain a powerful moral charge. Combining moral and military-patriotic education, the task is to contribute to our soldiers' increased vigilance and moral and ideological staunchness and their readiness to give all their efforts for the defense of our motherland (stormy applause).

The Soviet people's revolutionary, labor, combat and internationalist traditions play a big role in the life of our society. They concentrate the very rich social, life and moral experience of the working class and working people of all nationalities accumulated in the years of revolutionary struggle and socialist and communist creation.

The republic's party organization is purposefully conducting propaganda of sociopolitical traditions and introducing the new labor and civil rites and rituals in the working people's everyday life and culture. The following traditions, which are international in spirit and content, have become widespread and are practiced by all the people in our republic: the ceremonial summation of socialist competition results, the presentation of red banners and pennants to the progressive collectives, the celebration of worker dynasties, hammer and sickle festivals, harvest and first furrow festivals and others.

Civil rituals have been considerably replaced, and impressive new forms thereof have appeared. In the republic's main square, which bears Lenin's name, at the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars veterans of the revolution, the war and labor present Komsomol cards to the young replacement shift, skilled production workers initiate young people into the working class, soldiers take the oath and newlyweds lay flowers at the memorials. Here volunteers setting off for the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and for work in the non-Chernozem region swear loyalty to the cause of the party and the cause of the people.

Together with the all-Soviet sociopolitical traditions each people has its own historically evolved national social traditions, customs and rites, which contain experience accumulated over the centuries and the wisdom of generations. We adopt a respectful attitude toward these social and spiritual riches. But at the same time we clearly see that there is also much that is outdated, archaic and nationally narrow-minded in the traditions, customs and rituals.

The task of ideological work is to select from these traditions and customs created by the people all that is best, fill them with profound moral content and, together with the new, modern traditions, make extensive use of them in moral education. At the same time it is necessary to decisively overcome customs and rites which fail to correspond to our moral standards and express some people's mercantile ways and lordly morals. Sumptuous weddings and funerals and various ritual excesses which still take place are incompatible with the ethics of the socialist way of life.

We have waged a high-minded struggle against such phenomena, and, what is particularly important, the working people have warmly approved and supported this. It may be said that there has been an essential turnabout in public opinion in the direction of a frank condemnation of outdated customs and habits.

Of course, new customs cannot be constructed artificially. It is necessary here to proceed from practice and the actual requirements of social development. While satisfying people's yearning for the beautiful and the elevated the new civil customs, rites and rituals must reflect to the maximum our Soviet way of life, be of an international nature and correspond to the high standards of communist morality.

This makes considerable demands on the activity of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's Council for the Propaganda and Introduction of Socialist Traditions and Rites and the republic Council of Ministers' Commission for Civil Rites.

The mass information and propaganda media play an important role in Soviet people's moral education. They have recently been devoting increasingly unremitting attention to the problems of ethics and morality and the rich inner world and noble behavior motives of the man of labor, have shown more extensively the experience of the party organizations' multifaceted activity in moral education and have been bolder in revealing shortcomings in this work. They have begun to wage more actively a struggle against the influence of views which are alien in the class sense and the ideas and "values" of bourgeois society. And, as always, PRAVDA sets an example with its profound pointedly publicistic articles.

Questions of moral education and the molding of an active position in life also occupy a significant place in the press and the television and radio broadcasts of Azerbaijan. Many publications are imbued with a sense of high responsibility for affairs in the republic, strikingly and convincingly reveal the sources of the labor collectives' successes and high-mindedly criticize shortcomings in management and deviations from the standards of communist ethics.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the soviet and administrative organs have adopted many measures following newspaper, television and radio material. Their implementation

has improved the situation in specific areas of production and in sociopolitical life. Violators of party and state discipline and of our laws and morals have been exposed and have had proceedings instituted against them following the press's warning signals.

We attach great significance to the use of the potential of the mass information media for familiarizing the communists and the entire population with the party organization's struggle against negative phenomena and the antipodes of communist morality. Broad strata of the working people constantly receive information via the press about the actions of the party committees, the people's control and militia organs, the prosecutor's office and the courts with respect to those who have abused their position for mercenary ends, indulged in money-grubbing, bribe-taking and embezzlement of the national wealth and committed other crimes. Experience shows that publicity is a most effective means of the fruitfulness of the work of the organs of administration, the efficiency of communist education, an improvement in socialist democracy and of the struggle against vestiges of the past. It testifies to the fact that when the masses know about the party organization's high-minded policy and see that it has no secrets from the people, this contributes to an increase in their social activeness.

We expect from the mass information media the even more purposeful presentation in the press and in radio and television material primarily of those questions which are a part of the range of each person's concerns and thoughts. Thoughts on happiness, the purpose and meaning of life and people's mutual relations at work and in everyday life and the family disturb everyone. The journalists must awaken people's thoughts and moral feelings and help them in the search for a correct, convincing answer to the most acute, urgent questions and problems affecting the fate of future generations.

There is great moral-educational significance in the unswerving observance of the laws of the Soviet state and in the consistent struggle against criminality. The establishments and organs guarding the law and of public order have a crucial role in the establishment of a healthy and pure moral-political atmosphere in society. The MVD, prosecutor's office and court organs are called upon to display concern for the protection of the interests of society and each of its members, struggle decisively against the slightest deviations from the rules of socialist community life and frustrate all criminal actions, making full use of the force of the law, which is enormous in its justice, objectiveness and humaneness.

A persistent struggle against criminality and violations of Soviet laws is in itself of important moral-educational significance as it demonstrates the inevitability of punishment. The public law and order organs' exercise of their preventive functions exerts a profound moral influence on people's minds.

I would like to stress that infringements of the law and their prevention and the struggle against them are not only a legal question. They are

simultaneously a social and moral issue insofar as ultimately it is a question of a struggle for man and for respect for the rights and protection of the dignity and honor of the Soviet citizen. The work of the administrative organs to prevent criminality and raise the standard of people's legal conscience will only bear rich fruit when legal education is organically fused with moral education.

It is important to insure the close interaction of the administrative organs with the public and with the creative and ideological establishments in educative activity both at the place of work and the place of residence.

High moral conviction, honesty, high-mindedness, sound education, courage and humanism--such are the qualities which our party is cultivating in the workers of the administrative organs. They are being revealed in their unswerving performance of their official and civic duty and selfless protection of public order. Even more intolerable are all, even the slightest, abuses of position, which still occur, unfortunately, in certain law-enforcement organs.

Establishing a healthy and pure atmosphere in the collectives guarding the law, educating the administrative organ personnel in a spirit of devotion to our ideals and molding in it a high moral culture is the responsible task of the party organizations. Everyone who serves Soviet law must have a clear head, clean hands and warm heart (stormy applause).

Enhancing the Role of Culture and Science in Molding the New Man's Moral Cast of Mind

A powerful means of man's communist education and spiritual elevation and his moral perfection is socialist culture and the multinational Soviet literature and art. The beautiful world of remarkable artistic images innovatively reflecting the historic accomplishments of the Soviet people and their ascending revolutionary tread and the dynamics of the most profound changes in society and in man--such are Soviet literature and art, which have enriched the culture of mankind. Their inherent philanthropy and artistic accomplishment expressed in the impassioned propaganda of progressive ideas elevate and ennoble our contemporary.

A principal gain of our art is the artistic revelation of the moral springs of Soviet people's revolutionary, labor and combat accomplishments. The powerful truth of life is embodied by the writer's talent in the most striking models of a large-scale interpretation of the new historical era. Remarkable images of revolutionaries, soldiers, the builders of a new life and Prometheans of science and culture from the flames of the civil and Great Patriotic wars and the heroic years of the socialist construction site have become a part of Soviet literature and have been immortalized.

As counterweight to the ideology of obscurantism and misanthropy and the cult of profit and violence preached by contemporary bourgeois art, Soviet literature asserts the principles and standards of communist ethics and the noble ideas of civicism, freedom and democracy and profound love for the man of labor--the true creator of history.

Our writers have recently begun to turn more often to moral problems and to more actively invade the sphere of moral education. But to increase the high moral influence of literature it is essential to probe in greater depth the fundamental moral problems of social development and more fully reveal the advantages of the Soviet way of life and the moral superiority of the socialist system. They must more actively help the party to eliminate shortcomings and solve complex socioeconomic and spiritual problems and struggle against bourgeois ideology and the antipodes of communist ethics. A consumerist attitude toward life, a mercantile mentality, hypocrisy and other moral defects must be so brought to light by the X-ray of ruthless artistic analysis that an end be put to their rotten essence and social-moral damage. All this demands of literary and art figures a more exacting approach to creativity and to the ideological and artistic level of their works. The active life position of the Soviet writer and Soviet artist helps in the assertion of the communist ideals (stormy applause).

An important task of the party organizations, soviet organs and all ideological establishments is to make fuller use of the gigantic moral and aesthetic potential of Soviet culture in communist education.

The party displays constant concern for the working people's aesthetic education. Art and the masters of culture have a decisive role in the inculcation of strict artistic taste and people's orientation toward high aesthetic ideals. Art possesses powerful means of influence, and in assimilating genuinely aesthetic values man is uplifted morally for true beauty is organically linked with high moral principles. To translate what has been said into the language of ideological-education practice, it should be a question of the formation of an inner aesthetic requirement in our people. Active and extensive use of the means of aesthetic influence broadens the sphere of ideological-education work, fills it emotionally, contributes to a strengthening of voluntary principles in an individual's vital activity, cultivates high artistic tastes and criteria and effectively resists the corrupting influence of bourgeois pseudo-art and the surrogates of contemporary bourgeois culture.

An extensive network of cultural-educational establishments is concentrated on the accomplishment of this task. With every year there is an increase in the number of theaters, concert halls and movie theaters and a growth in the network of museums, clubs and houses and palaces of culture. Great spiritual values have been accumulated in the mass and school libraries. The skillful use of this spiritual wealth is a reliable guarantee of an increase in the level of our people's aesthetic education and moral growth.

Under the conditions of developed socialism the general upsurge of the people's aesthetic standard is accompanied by people's heightened aspiration to various forms of artistic creativity. And this is a particular feature of our time. Satisfying spiritual requirements to the maximum and creating the essential conditions for this is a task which must be systematically solved by the party organizations and cultural establishments.

This makes it incumbent upon the party committees and cultural-educational organizations and establishments of the republic to perfect propaganda of the best works of Soviet literature and art and the achievements of the culture of the fraternal socialist countries and national and world classics.

Solution of the problems of moral education and its increased efficiency depends not only on our organizational efforts but also on their scientific-theoretical development. Soviet scientific literature has recently been paying increased attention to the problems of morals and their structure and functions and laws of development. However, the scale and level of the studies is not yet satisfactory, and our ethical science lags behind the requirements of practice.

The party workers expect from the scientists an in-depth theoretical interpretation of the experience and problems of moral education, a comprehensive revelation of the regularities of the moral development of the personality under the conditions of the mature socialist society and an investigation into the causes and paths of surmounting antisocial phenomena. What is needed is the organization of comprehensive scientific research into the most effective forms and methods of moral education and the linking of the efforts of specialists of different branches of social science and practice.

Problems of the formation of material and spiritual requirements, determination of the criteria of intelligent requirements and study of the mechanism of this most intricate process and of the means and methods of controlling it are, in our view, in need of further investigation, and special elaboration of the problem of professional ethics is essential.

Questions of the scientific organization of the process of moral education, correlation of its aims and means and an elucidation of the peculiarities of the educative approach to different social and age categories of the population are of urgent significance. I would like in this connection to draw the scientists' attention to the problem of the scientific control of all social-moral processes. Their theoretical developments and recommendations could play a useful role in an appreciable increase in the efficiency of ideological-education work.

Comrades!

Communist education is a complex science, a subtle art and persistent, selfless labor. The party has set the task of raising this work to a new level

and bringing it into line with the requirements of Soviet society's socio-economic and spiritual development. Permit me to once again express the confidence that our scientific-practical conference will contribute to the development of concrete paths of an intensification of party leadership of the process of the molding of an active life position and contribute to a further increase in the effectiveness of moral education (stormy applause).

The establishment of a harmoniously developed, truly communist personality is the noble goal of our party, which is suffused with the highest humanism. And in the very difficult campaign for its realization our path is always lit by the omnipotent beacon of the great Lenin's thought: "The foundation of communist morality is the struggle for the strengthening and completion of communism" (stormy, prolonged applause).

With selfless creative labor the Soviet people are successfully implementing the historic plans of the 25th CPSU Congress. And Soviet society is being led along the Leninist course toward new pinnacles of social and moral progress by the party of communists, which personifies the mind, honor and conscience of our era (stormy, prolonged applause. All rise).

8850

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

GEORGIAN OFFICIAL CITES ABUSES IN PAYMENT OF PARTY DUES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 79 p 2

[Article by T. Khelashvili, Administrative Officer, Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee: "A Communist's Important Obligation"]

[Text] It has been 3 years since the time of the 25th CPSU Congress, and the more it passes into history, the fuller its beneficial influence on all aspects of the country's economic and sociopolitical life is revealed. We are witnesses to the way the congress's decisions are taking on visible form, how they are working their way into our real daily work, into our concrete activities, and how Lenin's style of work is confirming itself more and more in the party.

Lenin's work style is one of efficiency, organization, trust, and high exactingness; it means a well-ordered system for controlling and checking results. It means, first of all, high party discipline, discipline that is built, in L.I. Brezhnev's words, not on fear and not on the method of harsh administration but rather on deep internal conviction, cool-headedness, and consciousness.

Party discipline is inseparably associated with material support to the party. Regular payment of membership dues is a requirement of the CPSU Charter, the immovable law of the life of communists.

Back at the time of the 2d RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party] Congress the issue of material support to the party was one of the principal ones. The following was written into the decisions of the 3d RSDRP Congress: "The party must be able to exist entirely on its own resources." And, finally, in August 1917 the 6th RSDRP Congress obligated every party member to pay monthly membership dues. This decision is still effective and important today, having been enriched with new content over the years: Payment of membership dues is not simply material support to the party; it is also a lesson in communist discipline and organization.

V. I. Lenin, who believed payment of membership dues to be one of his most important and most honorable obligations, was a model of organization and of compliance with charter requirements.

The instructions on membership dues of CPSU members and candidates, approved by the CC CPSU, foresee that dues are to be accepted as a rule by the secretary of the party organization, bureau, or committee, or by his assistant. Thus a communist paying his dues comes into direct contact with his party leader, giving him one more possibility for discussing problems of interest to him, receiving advice, and sometimes just having a friendly chat about some issue or another.

The Central Committee of the Georgian SSR Communist Party and the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms constantly keep this important area of party organizational work within their field of vision and systematically inspect the status of party dues payment and accounting in the primary party organizations. This issue was the topic of many discussions at the bureau and secretariat of the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee. The department of party organization and the administrative department of the republic's party Central Committee hold seminars for party organization secretaries, members of oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, and the financial workers of party agencies. The inspection commission of the republic's party organization does a great deal of work in this direction.

After the party gorkoms and raykoms finish their election campaigns, as a rule they conduct, jointly with the inspection commissions, seminars for party organization secretaries to explain to them the instructions on party dues. Problems concerning payment of membership dues are regularly examined at meetings of the bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms. All of this has promoted significant growth in the responsibility of party organization secretaries and of communists themselves.

The Rustavi Gorkom and the Pervomayskiy Party Raykom of the city of Tbilisi introduced monthly reports on payment of party dues. These are submitted by primary party organization secretaries together with the summary reports by zonal instructors concerning the correctness of their collection. This helps to deepen and broaden knowledge and experience in party management and, in particular, in calculating membership dues, storing them, surrendering them, and maintaining records on them, and it improves management of membership dues collection.

Such experience doubtlessly deserves introduction into all city and rayon party committees.

Inspections, meetings, and discussions with party organization secretaries have shown that the attitude communists have toward such a highly important responsibility--payment of party dues--is not always correct.

One violation that occurs especially often is failure to pay party dues in proportion to total wages; unfortunately this violation recurs from one year to the next in some primary party organizations of Kalininskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy party raykoms of Tbilisi, the Rustavi, Sukhumi, and Tskhinvali gorkoms, and the Tetriskaroyskiy, Lagodekhskiy, and Gardabanskiy party raykoms. What lack of control and irresponsibility often lead to can be seen from at least the following examples: Former communist

I. Bass, who was a member of the primary party organization of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Trade Information and Computer Center, had been moonlighting since September 1977 but concealed, from the party organization, the wages he received in his second job. As a result of his failure to pay his full dues, his bill reached a three-digit figure. A similar violation was made by former communist M. Kavrelishvili of the party organization of Housing Operation Office No 10 in Rustavi. Holding a second job since May 1973, he concealed his real wages for a long time. Both were expelled from the party for such behavior, unbecoming of a CPSU member.

In recent years I have had to spend a very great deal of time on problems concerning payment of party dues by communists in creative organizations. This problem has been discussed many times by the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee and by the party gorkoms and raykoms. Practical assistance was regularly given to primary party organizations, but, speaking frankly, we have still been unable to achieve order in this matter.

Writers, artists, sculptors, and other creative workers who receive commissions for their work pay dues based on the total accrued commission or on that part of the commission received in the form of an advance. Payment is made during the month during which the commission or advance was received, and not at the end of the year. This is a rule secretaries of the party organizations of creative collectives must follow when determining the membership dues of communists. Unfortunately, however, some primary party organization secretaries do not know the instructions well, and they themselves fail to pay membership dues based on prizes and other income. It should be considered in this case that party dues are not exacted from Lenin and State prizes, from prizes for participation in athletic and other competitions, from one-time stipends, from promotion bonuses, from business travel pay, from winnings, and so on.

Not all party organizations meet out strict punishment to those who fulfill this charter responsibility unconscientiously and violate the payment schedule. And yet we know that if a CPSU member or candidate fails to pay party dues for three months without a valid excuse, his situation must be discussed by the primary party organization. If it is found that the communist had in fact severed his ties with the party organization, his membership is canceled by a decision of the primary party organization, submitted for approval to the party raykom or gorkom.

No matter where the CPSU member or candidate is--on a business trip, on leave, or in hospital, he is obligated to pay his membership dues. If he is ill and cannot personally pay his dues, a communist of his party organization is permitted to do so on his instructions. In this case the dues paid are recorded in the book, and the following note is added: "N. is sick. Paid by (signature)."

Accepting membership dues, party organization secretaries often violate the rules by failing to demand presentation of the communist's party documents; they fail to make the appropriate notations on the party ticket or the

party candidate card for several months at a time. Unfortunately we have almost entirely forgotten that good tradition of checking party tickets, candidate cards, the status of party dues payment, and the documentation before every party meeting.

One of the serious shortcomings is late deposit of incoming dues into the savings account by primary party organizations; another is late submission of monthly summary reports on such deposits to the gorkom and the raykom. A special admonition should be addressed in this regard to the Kaspiskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Dmanisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Kazbegskiy, Tsagerskiy, and Karel'skiy party raykoms, which never did take the necessary steps to put this affair in order, despite numerous instructions to do so from the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee.

It is also important for primary party organization secretaries to correctly fill out the dues payment records. Numerous inspections have shown that documents are filled out carelessly in certain primary party organizations. The communists are not listed in alphabetical order on the documents, not all columns are filled in, the totals are not added correctly, signatures by CPSU members acknowledging payment of dues are absent, and erasures and corrections are permitted.

Party committees and inspection commissions are obligated to constantly monitor the work of the primary party organizations, to provide guidance to them, to systematically check membership dues payment in accordance with instructions of the CPSU, see that dues are being paid in full, and determine the correctness with which documents are being filled out.

The Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee attaches great significance to regular and principled discussion, at party meetings and in meetings of the party bureau, of the status of dues payment. It also places emphasis on making every communist aware of inspection results and decisions of party committee bureaus concerning this issue. This raises the sense of responsibility not only of rank-and-file communists but also the primary party organization secretaries, who themselves often fail to comply with the requirements of the CPSU Charter and tolerate party members who commit gross violations of party discipline.

At the same time I would like to emphasize the following: All practical party work is a graphical example of the fact that control over payment of party dues and inspection of all party administrative functions must be based on trust. Exercising such control, city and rayon party committees and inspection commissions bear special responsibility for organizing work correctly in this direction, they keep communists from making mistakes, they help them correct their mistakes in time, and they make sure that all units of the party operate smoothly and purposefully.

11004
CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

RASHIDOV ADDRESS TO ALL-UNION CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 May 79 pp 1, 2

/Report on speech by Sh.R. Rashidov, first secretary of the CC Communist Party of Uzbekistan, to the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference on the Russian Language in Tashkent on 22 May/

/Text/ Sh. R. Rashidov presented a report entitled "The Language of Our Unity and Fraternity."

These times in which we have gathered together are truly remarkable, the speaker emphasized. The main, the fundamental feature which today determines the essence of the activities carried out by our Leninist party and by the entire Soviet people is the active, goal-oriented work to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. For each of us the decisions of the congress are a fighting program of action and a source from which we draw confidence and inspiration for our practical work.

The period since the congress has been marked by many remarkable events. The following events have provided a brilliant page in the chronicle of the party and the state, and convincing evidence of our country's worldwide historical achievements, of the indissoluble unity of party and people and of the genuine triumph of the Leninist national policy: the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the elections to the Tenth USSR Supreme Soviet.

These outstanding events have left their imprint on all of the party's activities and on the work of all the nation's public organizations. All the historic gains of Soviet society and the great international weight and prestige of the Soviet Union are correctly linked by the working people of our Homeland with the Leninist party. All of the work by the CPSU and the entire worldwide historical experience testifies to the party's selfless service to the people.

The decisions of the 25th party congress, the plenums of the CC CPSU and the works and speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reveal fully the majestic results of the Soviet people's creative labor; they also provide a profound and comprehensive characterization of the society of mature socialism and the elaboration of the current problems of modern social development, as well as guidelines on how to improve organizational and political work, and the management of social and cultural processes.

Ideological work is an important front in the struggle for communism and an integral part of the organizational work carried out by the party organizations among the masses. The exceptionally great significance of this work was emphasized with full force in the decree recently adopted by the CC CPSU "Concerning Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work." This fundamental party document reveals the main trends, forms and methods of ideological and political-indoctrination work under conditions of mature socialism; it clearly sets out the tasks for the further increase in its influence on the level of communist consciousness and creative activity by the Soviet people and on the process of instilling an uncompromising attitude toward bourgeois ideology and morals.

The study and teaching of the Russian language plays an important role in the multi-faceted activities of the Leninist party to provide communist indoctrination for the masses. The holding of this All-Union scientific-theoretical conference is vivid confirmation of the unflagging attention which the CC CPSU pays to the problems of how to improve the study and teaching of Russian. The following factors led to the holding of the conference: the growing scale of communist construction, the comprehensive solution of socio-economic tasks and problems in the ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination of the Soviet people and the improvement of propaganda for the Soviet way of life.

Russian was the language of the great Lenin; it is the language of that magnificent people which possesses the richest democratic and revolutionary traditions, as well as a great cultural heritage. It is the language of the builders of a new society about which the best minds of humanity have dreamed for centuries. It is a language of modern science technology and culture. Russian is the link between our great multi-national state and the peoples of the entire planet. The Russian word is the voice of peace; it is a passionate call for equality, fraternity and friendship between peoples and for the unification of their efforts in the name of peace and social progress.

This explains the great interest which is being shown in this conference not only by specialists in the field of Russian but also by a broad segment of the public. This is why we have every reason to view our conference as an important event in the life of all the Soviet peoples and as one more vivid manifestation of their unity, friendship and solidarity.

Today there are more than 2,500 languages in the world, and each of them is developing in connection with the history of a people, its nature and the features of its production forces and production relations. Each of them has its own qualities and richness, its own beauty and flavor, and it conveys the specific nuances of the life of its people.

At the same time, as Vladimir Il'ich Lenin pointed out, the requirements of socio-economic and cultural development of all peoples gives rise to the need to put forward the most developed and widely disseminated languages as languages of international communication--as world languages. And they include Russian. Writers and public figures from the past invariably emphasized the richness and the great qualities of the Russian language. Frederick Engels constantly emphasized the merits of the Russian language. And Vladimir Il'ich Lenin frequently took note of the richness, force and beauty of Russian. Not only did he express his admiration of the Russian language; on the basis of a profound knowledge of the economic, political and cultural development of Russia, which was moving toward socialist revolution, he also portrayed clearly the significance of the Russian language for her peoples at that time and in the future.

The language of Lenin's works represents an extremely important phenomenon in the history of the Russian language; it is the classic model of Russian scientific and publicistic speech. In this language are reflected the great achievements of Marxist-Leninist science concerning nature and society, philosophy, economics, law and the state, the worldwide workers' movement, the proletarian revolution, socialist ideology and scientific communism.

The promotion of Russian as a medium of communication between nationalities is an objective need in the construction of a new society because socialism is being created by the joint labor and coordinated activities of all nationalities and peoples of the country. It is possible only in a socialist society which provides for the achievement and consolidation of the true equality of all nationalities and peoples, and the free development of all national languages on the basis of equal rights and mutual enrichment, the establishment of relations based on mutual trust, and the comprehensive cooperation and voluntary rapprochement of peoples. With these relations prevailing, the soil is created for the promotion--by the nationalities and peoples--of the one most convenient language as a language of inter-nationality communication. In short, a language for communication among nationalities is a phenomenon which is predetermined by the existence of socialism, and the qualitatively new relations which exist among nationalities and peoples.

A language for communication among nationalities does not infringe upon or drive out the national languages. On the contrary, it helps all the national languages to achieve new heights. At the same time

the Russian language is a powerful means for the acceleration of the development of all nationalities and peoples of the USSR. In this way the voluntary adoption of a language for inter-nationality communication by the various nationalities and peoples is not a forced phenomenon; it is a vital and real necessity which is completely in line with the interests of their economic, political and cultural development.

Under mature socialism a qualitatively new stage in the increase of the role of the Russian language is beginning. It is caused by the further development of national relations, the intensification of inter-nationality ties, the increased influence of the scientific and technical revolution and the growth of the spiritual needs of all of our nationalities and peoples.

In our country there are two tendencies in national relations at the present time, as there were in the preceding period. On the one hand, rapid and comprehensive development of every socialist nation is taking place, and, on the other, the nationalities are coming closer together as a result of the socialist internationalization of all public life in our country. The flowering and coming together of nations are two interrelated and mutually dependent sides of a single objective process.

Under developed socialism economic cooperation among our peoples has acquired the form of united, joint and combined labor on the basis of of the union-wide division of labor. The construction of major economic facilities is the result of combined labor by Soviet peoples. All the republics have taken part in the development of the virgin lands. And it is completely natural that the language for inter-nationality communication among representatives of all nations and peoples here was Russian. The entire country built the automobile giant at Tol'yatti. And, here, too, Russian was the language of communication for all the representatives of the nationalities and people who combined their efforts. Today Russian is the language of the Baykal-Amur Mainline and the Kama River Automobile Plant and of all of our new construction projects. Consequently, we have every reason to assert that the Russian language is an important material force which is ensuring the successful solution of the socio-economic tasks which face our country.

An obvious manifestation of the qualitatively new stage in the cooperation among the peoples of the USSR and of the role of the Russian language can be seen in the work which was carried out to eliminate the consequences of the 1966 Tashkent earthquake. With fraternal assistance from each of the republics of the Soviet Union (there were no exceptions), Tashkent was rebuilt and turned into one of the most beautiful cities of our mighty multi-national Homeland. And Russian was the language of cooperation among the people who erected the residential blocks, schools, administrative offices and enterprises. All of these instances are convincing evidence that Russian is the language of friendship and fraternity, cooperation and mutual assistance among our peoples.

The further consolidation of the socio-political unity of the people, in addition to economic factors, is also important for the socialist nations. The Russian language as a language of cooperation among the peoples of the various nationalities serves to express and consolidate this unity.

The modern scientific and technical revolution increases significantly the role of Russian as an instrument which contributes to the mastery of the scientific fundamentals and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The birth of a new, international community of people—the Soviet people—is the great result of the development of national relations in our country.

"The formation of an historically new social and international community, the community of the Soviet people," emphasized Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "is an important sign of developed socialism in our country and an indicator of the homogeneity of Soviet society and the triumph of the CPSU national policy. This means that the general features of the behavior, character and world outlook of the Soviet people, i.e., those features which do not depend on social and national differences, are gradually acquiring decisive significance in our country." Russian is the main medium of communication for the new historical community. It is an extremely important factor in the communication of all peoples and nationalities and in the acceleration of the process by which they are moving closer to each other.

An accelerated rate of development for the country depends in no small measure on how quickly and effectively the useful experience of every people can be conveyed to all the others. This kind of linguistic communication is realized through the comprehensive use of bilingualism. It is manifested in the steady increase in the desire of the non-Russian peoples to master Russian. The first results of the 1979 All-Union census are evidence of this. The preliminary data from this census show that in comparison with 1970, i.e., within a comparatively short period of time, the number of persons of non-Russian nationality who consider Russian to be their native or second language has increased sharply. This confirms with new force the truth that the desire of the non-Russian peoples to learn Russian and a knowledge of that language have become an essential requirement for all citizens of our multi-national Soviet state.

The spread of bilingualism is taking place not only in the sphere of material production, but also in the sphere of spiritual production. Under mature socialism we are seeing an unprecedented flowering and rapprochement among national cultures, as well as the all-around development of a single Soviet socialist culture, which represents the highest degree of mankind's spiritual progress. Through the medium of the Russian language the representatives of all the union republics, the autonomous oblasts and the autonomous okrugs have the opportunity to learn about all the achievements of Soviet and world culture.

Bilingualism is also spread by way of literature. Today the writers of all the peoples of our country, while remaining profoundly national artists, create works of international significance, and many of them write in either their native language or in Russian.

The need and the demand for all USSR peoples to have a fluent command of Russian grows as a result of the recent, extraordinary expansion of scientific-technical and cultural links with foreign countries. Russian is one of the official languages of the UN, and of many international congresses, conferences and symposia.

The reality of Soviet socialist life completely refutes the verbiage put out by the enemies of socialism to the effect that bilingualism and the dissemination of Russian supposedly signifies "denationalization" of the national languages and their Russification. The unity of the Soviet people in no way signifies the dissolution of the peoples and nationalities in the kind of national formation that the bourgeois propagandists scream about in their attempts to ascribe to our state the desire to forcibly unite our peoples into "a single nation."

With powerless spite the ideologues of imperialism attempt to show that our party's national policy is supposedly aimed at the assimilation of the national cultures and languages. "Sovietologists" of various kinds deliberately distort the genuine picture of the interrelations among peoples in the USSR and especially their genuinely fraternal relation to the Russian people. They talk about the "Russification" of the Soviet peoples for the purpose of undermining the process by which the nationalities in the USSR are coming closer together.

The Beijing leaders, along with the ideologues of imperialism, pour streams of abuse and mud at the Leninist friendship of peoples in the USSR. At the same time they are possessed by great-power khan chauvinism, and they conduct a policy of suppressing the national cultures and languages of the peoples and small nationalities of China.

The Leninist national policy rejects all forms of violence in the solution of the national language problems. The new USSR Constitution, which proceeds from Leninist principles of national policy, says that the equal rights of Soviet citizens of all nationalities are ensured, and specifically, the opportunity to use the native language and the languages of the other USSR peoples, as well as the opportunity to receive school instruction in the native language.

The growth in the social significance of the Russian language as a language of inter-nationality communication, a language of friendship and cooperation of USSR peoples and as an important factor in the all-around development of the personality, in the education of the coming generations in the spirit of internationalism, Soviet patriotism and the inviolable friendship of our peoples urgently calls for further improvement in the formulation

of all work related to the study of the Russian language. Unfortunately, the proper significance is not given to the study of the language in all places. And the work of explaining to people of all ages and professions why it is important to master Russian does not always meet present-day requirements.

The party organization of Uzbekistan attaches enormous significance to the study and teaching of Russian. In recent years the CC Communist Party of Uzbekistan (CPUz) and the republic's Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important decisions aimed at improving Russian language tuition in preschool establishments, in schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's. Guided by these decrees and on the basis of persistent requests from parents, the organs of public education are conducting a great deal of work to ensure that pupils learn Russian. In particular, the teaching of Russian beginning in the first grade has been introduced in the national schools; translation examinations for Russian are being given, and a new curriculum is being prepared to take into account more fully practical needs and the positive experience acquired in the teaching of Russian in the national schools.

In our republic Russian, along with the native language, is taught in all preschool establishments, general education schools, specialized secondary schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's. It is one of the fundamental academic subjects. All oblasts have established boarding schools with a program for intensified study of Russian language and literature, as well as schools with mixed language instruction in which parallel classes are given in both Russian and the native language.

Considerable work has been done to improve the educational materials available for teaching Russian language and literature, to equip the Russian language study room in each school and to ensure that it is provided with the technical media of instruction. In addition to the academic forms for teaching Russian, an enormous role is being played by the mass information media—radio, the press, television—as well as by self-study for young people and adults; all of these aspects help to increase the linguistic level of courses and informal study groups. Plans are being carried out for the writing of original textbooks, dictionaries and other Russian language teaching materials; they will be the result of combined efforts by classroom teachers and their academic colleagues.

Much attention is being devoted to the training of teaching personnel. Today about 30,000 specialists teach Russian in the educational institutions of Uzbekistan. Teachers of Russian language and literature are trained in 14 pedagogical VUZ's, three universities and in special secondary educational institutions. VUZ's in the Russian Federation and in the Ukraine also train teachers for our republic.

As a result of this constant attention by the party organizations of our republic, the number of people in the indigenous population who have a fluent command of Russian is growing steadily.

Today all those who fulfill the noble function of teaching Russian have enormous opportunities for successful and effective work. They have at their disposal the entire wealth of Marxist-Leninist socio-political literature. Our republic has translated into Uzbek and published the 43-volume "Complete Collected Works" of V.I. Lenin and the six-volume set of works by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Students of Russian also have available the unique scientific-technical and artistic literature of this language.

The recently published reminiscences of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" and "Tselina," are a vivid and convincing demonstration of the feat of arms and labor accomplished by all the nationalities and peoples of our country, headed by the great Russian people under the leadership of the party of the great Lenin; these books are a model of the Russian language and its inexhaustible potential.

"Socialism," we read in the book "Tselina," "proved a long time ago that the more intensive the growth of each of the national republics the more clearly manifested is the process of internationalization." In pointing to the brilliant example of Kazakhstan, Leonid Il'ich uses an impressive image to characterize the virgin lands as the living flesh of the friendship of peoples, as a positive factor under the influence of which the republic has become a "planet of 100 languages." This magnificent image carries with it great general significance inasmuch as the fraternal friendship and mutual assistance of all our peoples has become the objective law of communist construction.

The interests of communist construction require further improvement in the study and teaching of Russian. It is essential to apply broadly the new forms and methods for the teaching of Russian in all units from preschool establishments to VUZ's, advanced courses and informal study circles. It is very important to make broad use of the technical means of instruction and to increase scientific-research work on the sociology of bilingualism and on the pedagogical, psychological and linguistic aspects of bilingualism with reference to all the age categories of the population.

The further improvement of the study and teaching of Russian has great political, national and international significance. The successful resolution of this problem requires ever closer and stronger creative cooperation among specialists of all the union republics. This kind of consolidation of efforts will make it possible to achieve even greater successes in the teaching of Russian, a means for communication among the nationalities and peoples of the USSR.

In concluding his report, Sh.R. Rashidov said: "Our great, multi-national Homeland is moving forward with a giant stride, our tomorrow is bright and beautiful, our goals are clear and noble and our movement toward communism is invincible. All the nationalities and peoples of the Country of the Soviets, joined together in the unity of their interests and ideals, are carrying out socio-economic and cultural construction. An enormous role in the successful realization of this construction is played by the Russian language--our great property and a mighty means for the achievement of the solidarity and unity of all Soviet peoples."

NATIONAL

SOLOMENTSEV PRESENTS AWARD TO ARZAMAS, GORKOVSKAYA OBLAST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "To the Worker-City; Presentation of the 'Badge of Honor' Order to Arzamas"]

[Excerpts] Arzamas (Gorkovskaya Oblast), 22 May--A ceremonial session of the gorkom, the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies and the Komsomol city committee with representatives of party and public organizations and labor collectives devoted to the presentation of the Order of the "Badge of Honor" to the city of Arzamas was held here today.

Warmly welcomed by those assembled, M. S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session. To tumultuous applause he conveyed to the communists and all working people of Arzamas cordial congratulations and best wishes from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Arzamas has been awarded the order for successes in economic and cultural building and in connection with the 400th anniversary of its founding. For four centuries, the speaker pointed out, the city has played an active role in developing the country's economy and culture and in defending its freedom and independence.

The history of Arzamas is closely linked with the peasant liberation movement of Stepan Razin and Yemelyan Pugachev, and the Arzamas Bolshevik Party organization educated many staunch Leninists and organizers of the working people's revolutionary struggle for liberation from social oppression. The city and its people have made an appreciable contribution to the development of Russian and Soviet culture. Arzamas has connection with the creative work of Pushkin and Lev Tolstoy, Chernyshevskiy and Korolenko. The great proletarian writer M. Gorkiy worked here while in exile, and A. Gaydar grew up, underwent revolutionary training and created his outstanding books here.

The Great October victory opened a new and very significant chapter in the history of Arzamas. Dwelling on the services of the city's working

people at various times in the life of the country. M. S. Solomentsev emphasized that through the efforts of workers and specialists under the leadership of the party organization Arzamas has been turned into one of Gorkovskaya Oblast's developed cities. The city now produces in 10 days as much industrial output as was produced in the whole of 1936. The high level of production is evidenced by the fact that more than 60 types of output are exported to 33 countries. Arzamas is rightly called a city of students. One resident in every four is studying. All the working people of Gorkovskaya Oblast are working persistently to implement the party's plans.

The political situation in our country, the speaker said, is characterized by the strong, monolithic cohesion of the party and the people. Further convincing evidence of this is provided by the recent elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the session of this supreme organ of state power in the country. The formation of the Soviet state's leading organs and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium developed into a graphic demonstration of the unity of the Soviet people and their warm support for our party's domestic and foreign policy.

The RSFSR is making a great contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex. Its economy is growing at a stable pace. Over the past 3 years alone the republic's national income has increased 16 percent and the volume of industrial production more than 15 percent.

Heavy industry--the foundation of the socialist economy--is enjoying further development. Special attention is devoted to fuel and energy sectors, metallurgy, machine building and the chemical and petrochemical industry. In the remaining years of the five-year plan we are faced with considerably increasing production of consumer goods, extending their range and--most important--improving their quality.

Over the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the average annual volume of gross output in RSFSR agriculture has increased 4 percent compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and the average annual gross grain yield has reached 124 million tons against 103 million tons in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. A record grain harvest--more than 136 million tons--was obtained in the republic last year. At the same time increasing grain production remains, as before, a very important work sector. Party, soviet and economic organs devote special concern and attention to the development of livestock raising so as to satisfy more fully the public demand for this sector's produce.

The party devotes great attention to transforming agriculture in the RSFSR's nonchernozem zone. Much has already been done here in recent years. Production of grain, meat, eggs and other products is growing in the nonchernozem zone, and the appearance of settlements and villages

is changing. Noting shortcomings in this work, the speaker emphasized: It is the duty of reclamation and construction workers, agricultural workers and everyone whom the party has entrusted with implementing the impressive program for the transformation of the nonchernozem zone to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plans and the five-year plan as a whole.

Successes in economic building are creating a reliable economic basis for the consistent realization of the social program outlined by the 25th party congress. Over the past 5 years alone real per capita income in the RSFSR has increased 22 percent, the average wages of workers and employees have risen almost 20 percent, and more than 30 million of the republic's citizens have moved into new accommodations or improved their housing conditions.

The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" is a very important document determining the party's activities in the sphere of the working people's communist education and of resolving urgent ideological tasks of our time.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy course and successfully implementing the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

Quite recently peace was forced to undergo a serious test. With the obvious connivance of imperialist circles the Beijing rulers committed armed aggression against socialist Vietnam, jeopardizing peace in Asia and throughout the world. True to their international duty, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries gave Vietnam comprehensive and effective assistance. The courageous Vietnamese people held out and triumphed.

The strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with fraternal countries is the main political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Confirmation of this course has been provided by L. I. Brezhnev's meetings this year with the leaders of Hungary and Poland--J. Kadar and E. Gierek--as well as by his recent talks with J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY.

An important new contribution to the cause of strengthening detente in Europe was made by the Soviet-French summit meeting in April and the important documents adopted as a result of it, which define the cooperation prospects in the decade to come.

Our country has made a great effort to elaborate the new Soviet-American summit meeting which will take place in Vienna in mid-June, at which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter will sign the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. All the world's peace-loving

forces will undoubtedly welcome this agreement of fundamental importance.

The Soviet people's selfless labor in implementing the party's creative plans and the monolithic unity of the party and the people are a reliable basis for our confident progress along the path of building communism.

M. S. Solomentsev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the city of Arzamas the Order of the "Badge of Honor" and affixed the award to the city's banner to prolonged applause from those assembled.

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

MOSCOW REPORTS ON SOLOMENTSEV'S VISIT TO CHUVASHI

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On 11-12 June, Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Chuvashi.

He visited the site of the Cheboksary GES, an industrial goods works, a cotton fabric combine and a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and visited the town of (Novochebok-Sarsk).

In conversations with workers, builders and rural workers, and with leaders of enterprises and farms, he discussed ways of raising production efficiency and the quality of work, and the fuller use of available reserves.

At a meeting with a party, soviet and economic aktiv of the autonomous republic at the CPSU obkom, there was thorough discussion on improving party and economic work for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the comprehensive program for the development of agriculture in the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR.

Special attention was devoted to questions concerning the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the current year and of the five-year plan as a whole.

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

RAIL TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Rail Transport Problems

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 May 79 pp 1-4

[Address by First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate for membership in the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, to the meeting of the most active workers of the Transcaucasian Railroad on 14 May 1979]

[Text] Comrades! Permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soveet and the Council of Ministers of the republic to warmly congratulate the collective of the Transcaucasian Railroad with a remarkable victory and awarding of the challenge Red Banner of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR and of the Central Trade-Union Committee of Railway Transport Workers, which the Minister of Railways Comrade Ivan Grigor'yevich Pavlovskiy handed to you today for the results of the socialist competition during the first quarter of 1979.

Permit me in your name to warmly welcome comrade I. G. Pavlovskiy, who came to us not only with regard to the victory of the Transcaucasian Railroad workers in the socialist competition, but also to discuss with us and to help us to solve timely problems of developing the Transcaucasian Railroad and to further improve its operation.

I would also like to fraternally welcome the representatives of the Armenian SSR, who, having arrived at the ceremonies for awarding the challenge Red Banner to the railroad, kindly agreed to remain to participate in the work of the most active members devoted to discussion of problems of railroad transport of the Georgian SSR.

The work of our most active members is being conducted in both a business-like and in a holiday situation.

The holiday situation not only does not exclude communist efficiency, but on the contrary helps us to more seriously concentrate on unsolved problems and to concentrate our attention on discussion of acute and principal problems of railway transport operation.

We are obligated to discover new reserves for developing transport work in a business-like manner, based on daring criticism of our own deficiencies.

This is even more necessary since not only the railroad workers bear responsibility for deficiencies in transport. And the matter of improving the operation of the railroad is our common concern. This is a general party and general state matter.

In my memory, this business-like meeting of bureau members of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party with the railroad workers is the first during the past few years and it is desirable that it proceed at a high level.

The Central Committee of our party and personally Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev are involved daily, deeply and persistently in solution of transport problems.

Party concern about transport occupies a special place in the reports and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In his brilliant speech at the 28th Komsomol Congress, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, pointing out the paths where the energy of the young builders of a communist society should be directed, including two important problems on which the efficiency and work quality of the national economy depend to a great extent, named transport.

The Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee are devoting special attention to transport problems, including further development of railroad transport.

One of the manifestations of the concern and attention to the needs of transport was participation and appearance at the expanded meeting of the board of the Ministry of Railways member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade A. N. Kosygin and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade A. P. Kirilenko.

These facts of the great political importance obligate all us to turn our faces toward transport, to more deeply penetrate into its needs and to assist to the maximum possible in solving the problems faced by it.

There is no doubt that the work of our most active members will proceed in a situation of party efficiency, mutual exactingness, mutual trust, under the sign of criticism and self-criticism, extensive analysis of the scientifically justified determination of paths made toward the future in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party, the well-known decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on the Georgian party organization and further improvement of ideological and political-educational work.

By tradition, passing through a specific stage and emerging to new positions, the Soviet people summarize with enormous interest the results of their own labor and plan new tasks.

The tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan are being successfully realized in the country and the republic.

The Soviet people are laboring well during the shock 1978 year. The national income was increased by 4 percent. Industrial production increased by 4.8 percent and reached 587 billion rubles. The gross grain harvest reached 235 million tons for the first time in the country's history. Record harvests for a number of other agricultural crops were also gathered.

A new important step has been taken on the path of satisfying the increasing spiritual and material needs of the Soviet man. One can confidently say that yet another brilliant page has been inscribed in the manuscript of the heroic struggle of the Communist Party and of the entire Soviet people for building a communist society.

Despite the unusually severe conditions of the past winter, good results were achieved in all spheres of the national economy during the first quarter of this year.

The Georgian SSR made its own worthy contribution to fulfilling the plan of social and economic development of the country in 1978 among the fraternal family of Soviet republics. Having achieved the highest increase of labor productivity, the republic ensured fulfillment of the sales plan for industrial products by 101.9 percent. The volume of industrial production increased by 7.4 percent compared to 1977. Thus, the toilers of the industry of the republic fulfilled their most important socialist pledge on leading growth of the rates of industrial production.

Our kolkhoz peasantry labored gloriously. A total of 430,000 tons of tea leaves and 575,000 tons of grapes were procured. The republic has never achieved such high yields in previous years for these most important crops.

The plans for grain, citrus, meat, milk, wool and other agricultural product procurement were overfulfilled.

The energy giant -- Inguri-GES -- and a number of other large installations became operational.

During the first 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, compared to the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the output of industrial production throughout the republic increased by 51.2 percent, the volume of agricultural products increased by 71 percent, assimilation of capital investments increased by 27.6 percent and the national income increased by 45.8 percent.

As you know, the republic has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee six times running for the highest achievements in the All-Union socialist competition.

This is how the main results of the inspired and selfless struggle of the Georgian communist and of all workers of the republic to fulfill the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress appear in more concentrated form.

Rendering the proper successes to the workers of industry, agriculture and construction, we at the same time do not close our eyes to the deficiencies, sometimes very serious, in the work of these sectors of the national economy and we subject them to unpleasant criticism and require that the work be better postulated to determine and utilize internal reserves and on intelligent management of the economy.

But at the same time we state that the results of the first 3 years of the five-year plan instill confidence in us that we are on the correct path and there is no doubt that the problems which we face will be solved successfully with the persistent labor of our people.

The increased economic potential of the republic served as a reliable base for an appreciable increase of the material well-being of the workers, an increase of labor income, growth of freight traffic turnover, acceleration of introducing housing, schools and hospitals into operation and new impetus to science and culture.

There are specific principles and sequence in the fact that we and you decided to deeply analyze and universally discuss the problems concerning transport after consideration at the plenary sessions of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party of problems of development of industry, agriculture and organization of capital construction.

All sectors of the national economy without exception can operate normally and can fulfill their intensive plans only provided there is uninterrupted transport service. And the Transcaucasian Railroad -- the main economic artery of our kray -- of course plays the main role in meeting the needs of the republic for shipments. Extending from the east to west and further to the north, from the boundaries of the Azerbaijan SSR to Krasnodarskiy Kray of the RSFSR, and having encompassed the main industrial centers and many agricultural regions of the republic, the railroad hauls an enormous volume of shipments.

A total of 18 billion ton-kilometers -- this is the freight traffic turnover during 1978. For comparison we were interested in what the level of freight traffic turnover was on the railroads of a number of capitalist countries, approximately equal to Georgia in territory, population or which have boundaries with us. Thus, the annual freight traffic turnover comprises 6.7 billion ton-kilometers on Belgian railroads, 2.7 billion ton-kilometers on Netherlands railroads and 7.9 billion ton-kilometers on Turkish railroads. Consequently, the Transcaucasian Railroad alone hauls a greater volume of freight shipments than the enumerated capitalist countries taken together.

According to data of the Scientific Research Institute of Information of the USSR Ministry of Railways, the freight traffic turnover of the country's

railroads increased by 106.2 percent during 3 years of the 10 Five-Year Plan, while that of the Transcaucasian Railroad increased by 112.5 percent. The Transcaucasian Mainline has emerged into first place in the country by this important indicator.

The increase in freight dispatching (loading in tons) comprised 104.3 percent throughout the railroad system of the Soviet Union, while it comprised 112.8 percent throughout the Transcaucasian Railroad. It occupies third place behind the Belorussian and Kazakh railroads.

The rail car turnover slackened by 8.9 percent throughout the railroad system of the Soviet Union during 3 years, while it slackened by 10.5 percent throughout the Transcaucasian Mainline. The railroad is in 16th place, which is of course impermissible, by this universal indicator.

The high level of freight shipments along the Transcaucasian Railroad must be combined with intensive passenger traffic. Taking this important circumstance into account and also such factors as the clearly marked mountainous profile of the railroad and the insignificant support with second tracks, even one who is not a specialist in the transport field can clearly imagine the intensive conditions under which operational work proceeds.

The Transcaucasian Railroad may not be regarded as an ordinary transport mainline. Its significance to the Georgian SSR is incomparably higher. And the Order of the October Revolution, proudly hanging on the railroad's banner, is recognition of its successes not only in the production sphere.

The Transcaucasian Railroad, the first Poti-Tbilisi section of which became operational in October 1872, that is, more than 100 years ago, was laid under conditions of complex terrain relief, such unique engineering structures as the Suramskiy and Dzhadzhurskiy tunnels, the Molitskiy and Zamanlinskiy viaducts and so on were constructed. For its time, it was a great creative victory of domestic engineering thought.

The Transcaucasian Railroad is of important economic and cultural significance. Its construction played an important role in the life of the peoples of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia. The first Marxist societies in which Leninist training of cadres of professional revolutionaries occurred were created in the main shops of the railroad and some of them later headed the assault against the tsarist autocracy.

The Transcaucasian Railroad was the cradle of the revolutionary workers' movement in the Transcaucasus. A. M. Gor'kiy worked and conducted revolutionary activity here in 1891-1892. Since 1898 the propaganda of Marxist teachings was led under the supervision of I. V. Stalin. In 1900 M. I. Kalinin supervised the strike of railroad workers.

The railroad workers conducted a daring and uncompromising struggle both against the Mensheviks, Mussavatists and Dashnaktsutians, who seized power in the Transcaucasian republics. A solid economic collapse, which had to

be eliminated without letup, was inherited by Soviet power due to their dominance. The national economy and primarily rail transport had to be restored and developed with the greatest energy.

Having arrived in Georgia in 1922, the People's Commissar of Railways P. E. Dzerzhinskiy participated directly in solving the acute problems of restoring the Transcaucasian Railroad.

Electrification was the main link of its reconstruction. As early as 1921 a search was instituted for water resources to construct a hydroelectric power station. In practice, two electric power stations -- the ZaGES and the RionGES, which supplied energy for train traction, were connected to each other by one of the first electric power transmission lines in the Soviet Union with output of 110 kilovolts and with length of 200 kilometers.

Everything related to electrification of the section of railroad through the Suramskiy Pass -- from design to construction and installation work -- was performed through their own efforts. There was no experience and there were no ready solutions. But the unparalleled Soviet patriotism and warm desire to make their own contribution to fulfillment of the GOELRO [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia] plan provided a brilliant solution of the problem. Within 5 years -- from 1927 through 1932, the Soviet Union's first mainline section was electrified and the first electric locomotive pulled a train through the pass section on 16 August 1932.

Following the Suramskiy Pass, electrification of other sections of the railroad continued at increasing tempos and approximately 300 kilometers was turned over to electric traction by 1941.

The rise of railroad transport and the increased discipline and qualifications of railroad workers, achieved during the pre-war five-year plans, provided clear work of the mainline under the severe conditions of World War II, from the beginning of which the Transcaucasian Railroad began to service the Dzhul'fa-Tebriz Iranian Railroad, and later its collective actively participated in repulsing the enemy which broke into the Transcaucasus, in the collapse of the German-fascist troops in the Northern Caucasus and liberation of the Caucasus territory.

During the war the railroad collective was the winner 19 times in the All-Union socialist competition and was 12 times awarded the challenge Red Banner of the State Defense Committee. The northern and southern sections of the Black Sea Line for troop transport were connected temporarily in an operational situation. This line played an important role not only during the war. It provided a second, shorter exit from the Transcaucasus, by which the national economic ties and passenger and freight shipments were sharply improved.

The Yerevan-Razdan-Sevan line, which has now been extended along the eastern shore of Lake Sevan, is of important national economic significance among the new construction projects of the postwar period.

The face of the mainline, whose steel tracks reinforced the historical ties of friendship and brotherhood of the Transcaucasian peoples, changed significantly during the years of the postwar five-year plans.

After the Azerbaijan Railroad became an independent railroad, the friendship and cooperation between the railroad workers of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan not only did not slacken, but continued to develop and become stronger. Technical measures on outfitting the railroads are being implemented by a unified plan. Their collectives are sharing invaluable treasures of experience.

Strong ties of friendship link the railroad workers of the Transcaucasian and Northern Caucasian Railroad Mainlines. This is clearly manifested in the daily smooth work at the Black Sea junction line and primarily in the traditional socialist competition of two large multinational collectives.

During the period when the North Caucasus workers were conducting operations to electrify the Adler-Tuapse-Belorechenskaya sections, the Transcaucasians rendered extensive practical assistance to them and shared their rich experience in installation of the contact system and traction substations. In turn, the specialists of the North Caucasus Railroad assisted the workers of the Transcaucasian Railroad in equipping the centralized traffic control of sections of the Samtredskiy Division. The Samtredskiy traffic controllers underwent their practice in the Tuapse Division. The collectives of the Tuapse and Sukhumi locomotive depots and the Sukhumi and Sochi stations have been competing among each other for many years.

Friendship and mutual assistance play an important role in solution of problems faced by the railroad workers of the Transcaucasus in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

It is difficult to find a family in Georgia which was not related to the railroad in one way or another. There are many former railroad workers in almost each ministry in management work -- up to the minister. We enjoy the high prestige of the railroad worker among the people and honor his labor. The matter of honor of the current generation is not to lose this glory, but to multiply it.

When we talk about the achievements of industrial, agricultural and construction workers, we fully realize that these successes would have been unthinkable without the assistance of the railroad workers in transporting a colossal volume of raw material, materials, and fuel and in timely export of finished products.

The plan of loading national economic goods during 3 years of the five-year plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule, by 27 December 1978, and 577,300 tons was loaded above the plan. The increase comprised 30.6 percent compared to the first 3 years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

However, it should be noted that the road is not fully meeting the needs of some sectors of the national economy. Thus, in 1978 the Samtredskiy Division paid fines for failure to deliver rail cars and containers for loading of planned freight in the amount of 294,000 rubles, while the Tbilisi Division paid fines of 154,000 rubles.

A critical situation frequently occurs in export of agricultural products -- vegetables, potatoes and citrus fruits, which cannot tolerate delays in shipment and on the way to their destination. Last year almost the entire lot of early potatoes was exported in open cars, which could not help but be reflected in the quality of the product.

The central press organs and specifically LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, having set itself the goal of establishing worthy reduction in the quality and spoilage of fruits is occurring, recently conducted an experiment which determined serious defects in the system of monitoring the movement of perishable products: the rail cars were standing idle at the stations for days while awaiting dispatch and they are sometimes directed toward the point of destination along an extended route instead of the shorter route, and the delivery deadlines are being severely disrupted. There exists in our country a clearly developed state system for planning freight shipments, linked to the needs of the national economy and the capabilities of transport, its support with transshipment facilities, labor and energy resources and so on. But in the given case we are interested in the question of whether or not there are hidden reserves in transport so that the volumes of shipments can be increased due to the best utilization of locomotives and rail cars, the efficiency and quality of work can be raised and the needs of all sectors of the national economy can be more fully satisfied. As already noted, strictly speaking, this is the main problem of the order of the day of the most active members and this is the main subject of today's conversation.

One very negative tendency -- a continuous slowing of rail car turnover -- has been followed during the past 3 years in the operating work of the railroad. Whereas it comprised 2.58 days in 1978, it slackened to 2.63 days in 1976, to 2.64 days in 1977 and reached 2.83 days in 1978 compared to the planned 2.58 days.

What does this slackening of turnover mean for railroad transport and the national economy as a whole?

Each 10th of slackening of rail car turnover per day cancels the opportunity to ship 3 million tons of freight annually under the conditions of the Transcaucasian Railroad. Slowing the rail car turnover last year by 10 percent deprived the national economy of the opportunity to ship an additional 7.8 million tons of freight.

We cannot permit ourselves, as already noted above, to be in 16th place in the country by this indicator.

The main reserves of increasing the volume of shipments and meeting the needs of the national economy in freight shipments are hidden in acceleration of rail car turnover.

It is quite possible that this additional need for shipments did not exist in the republic, but this need did undoubtedly exist on the scale of the entire national economy of the country.

From 1975 through 1978 the rail car loading indicators increased by 10 percent, while the working fleet of rail cars on the railroad increased by 17 percent during the same time. Consequently, although the railroad also fulfilled the plan of freight shipments, it did so at an extremely high price. It took rail cars not belonging to it and deprived other sections of the railroad system of loading resources. This fulfillment of the plan of course cannot suit us.

During some periods the excess of the working stock reached several thousand rail cars. For this reason the main terminals and stations were transformed into points of constant delay of rail cars and lost maneuverability, which aggravated even more the difficulties in operation of the railroad.

Analysis shows that a rail car stands on the station tracks 89.5 percent of the time during a single handling and it is moving in trains only 10.5 percent of the time.

One asks the question: how justified are such long idle times of rail cars? We understand that a specific time is required for handling the rail car at loading and unloading stations. The production processes are being improved for this purpose and technically justified norms of idle times are being determined.

A rail car should normally stand idle for no more than 21.7 hours for a single loading operation, while in fact the idle time comprised 23.71 hours last year, i.e., 9.4 percent above the norm. The idle times of rail cars for loading operations increased by 1.5 hours or 7 percent during the past 3 years.

By improving the technology of maneuvering operations and loading-unloading operations, we should reduce the idle times of rail cars from year to year rather than increase them.

We know that some ministries of the republic, which do not know how to correctly organize freight operations on the access tracks of subagency enterprises, are guilty to an important degree in delay of rail cars. There will be a special conversation about them.

However, the railroad stations themselves display a negative example in this question.

It was established during an inspection of stations of the Tbilisi Junction that even the largest stations -- Tbilisi-freight and Tbilisi-terminal -- are experiencing difficulties due to limitation of warehouse capacities, inadequate use of mechanization and a shortage of loaders.

That is why the idle time of rail cars for a single loading operation, which comprised 25.2 hours at the Tbilisi-Freight Station in 1975, reached 35 hours in 1978, exceeding the norm by 32 percent.

An operation has been started to adhere to the norms of rail car idle times for loading operations at so-called intermediate stations, i.e., stations of the Kaspi, Abasha, Svirí type and so on.

Servicing primarily agricultural regions, these stations have solid freight traffic turnover and are engaging in an important matter. There are 104 of these stations in the republic. In 1975, 57 of them fulfilled the norm for rail car idle times for loading operations, 39 fulfilled the norm in 1976, 36 in 1977 and only 19 in 1978.

Gradually yielding its positions, the railroad has come to the point that 82 percent of the stations are at present not included in the planned norm of rail car idle times.

I would like to touch on a variety of rail car idle time to which the transport clientele has no relation at all. I am talking about the idle time of transit rail cars at the shunting and section stations where a significant rail car traffic is being organized and where trains of different destinations are being formed. In 1975 the average idle time of rail cars at these stations comprised 5.87 hours, while in 1978 it reached 6.38 hours.

As you can see, here is a clear trend of an increase of rail car idle times.

The Tbilisi-Shunting Station, where the mechanized hump yard costing 1.3 million rubles, due to which the handling capacity of the terminals theoretically increased to hundreds of rail cars per day, became operational last year, is making weather here.

However, not once even on the most favorable day was the hump yard able to achieve its design capacity. At the same time the Tbilisi-Shunting Station overdelayed 4,382 trains for 9,705 hours on the sidings due to a refusal to accept, which inflicted a loss of more than 2 million rubles on the state.

In 1977, operating on the old semihump yard with manual servicing, the Tbilisi-Shunting Station established a norm of an average rail car idle time of 7.9 hours, while the idle time increased to 8.7 hours in 1978 with improvement of the technical base.

What caused this situation?

Undoubtedly, much depends on the station managers. The new equipment has not been adequately assimilated, due to which the remote control system frequently fails and the hump yard stands idle. The staff of the leading occupations and so on has not been completed. However, eliminating the main causes of that which causes feverish activity at the station depends on the management of the Tbilisi Division and its subordinate traffic control apparatus.

According to the production process, the prepared stock on the dispatching tracks awaiting inspection of rail cars and approach of the locomotive may stand idle for 54 minutes. In practice the delay time of finished trains is twice as high -- an average of 2 hours. This delays the reception of trains continuously arriving from four directions.

This is how one disruption in the operating technique of the station results in an entire chain of other disruptions which in the final analysis paralyzes train traffic.

There are sufficient electric locomotives, but they are clearly not being utilized satisfactorily. Approximately 9-10 percent of the operating time of electric locomotives is expended uselessly on unproductive idle times at the stations.

The locomotives should be utilized better there where they are required.

A special operating depot costing 1.5 million rubles has been constructed at the Tbilisi-Shunting Station, but the situation with providing the train traffic with locomotives has not improved, but has deteriorated.

Failure to receive trains is not an ordinary disruption of the traffic schedule or a routine production hitch. This fact results in far beyond subsequent consequences.

Unaccepted trains are standing idle at Rustava. Gradually losing maneuverability, this station is ceasing to cope with its own main task -- to service the enterprises of a large industrial center. In trying to get out of the situation, the Tbilisi Division is beginning to slow down reception of trains from the adjacent Kirovabad Division. The Azerbaijan Railroad is responding to this by delaying reception of trains from the North Caucasus Railroad.

The chain of disruptions is lengthening, encompassing the new railroads. The North Caucasus Railroad and the other following railroads are resorting to unlawful "regulation" procedures, limiting dispatch to the south, i.e., to Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, in this situation.

As a result the national economy is losing funds for metal, timber, cement and other very necessary materials.

All these difficulties are especially aggravated during periods when the southern turnover, i.e., freight going to Dzhus'fa and Yerevan is passed for one or another reason along an extended route through Kirovabad-Akstafa-Tbilisi, rather than along the established Imishlin route.

This problem should be thoroughly analyzed. If there are real opportunities to pass the southern flow through Tbilisi-Leninakan-Masis, then measures should be taken for practical utilization of them. But if these opportunities do not exist, we see no sense in extending the run of freight by 220 kilometers in order to idle the trains and to forget sections with extremely limited traffic capacity.

Apparently, the most radical solution of this problem would be construction of a Caucasian Transloading Railroad, which is provided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Several generations of railroad workers have nurtured the idea of this railroad. But whereas 50-100 years ago the need for it was not as great, the railroad is as necessary as air now to the national economy of three union republics. It has been called upon to make more efficient and deepen the economic ties of the Transcaucasus with the national economy of the Soviet Union. Having reduced the run of freight by approximately 200 km, a transshipping railroad would provide the opportunity to reduce the transport delays of the country with hundreds of millions of rubles.

We feel an independent need to discuss all aspects of constructing this unique railroad with comrade I. G. Pavlovskiy.

Both the republics of the Transcaucasus, Gosplan of the USSR and of course the Ministry of Railways of the USSR should manifest singular interest and persistence in construction of this railroad.

Ivan Grigor'yevach, with regard to your arrival here some comrades have jokingly said that if the Caucasian Transshipping Railroad existed, you would hardly have changed to your native railroad transport and would have flown to Tbilisi by aircraft. After all, one can reach Moscow within 24 hours at modern speeds.

We should also discuss and take measures toward the beginning of construction of the new Marabda-Akhalkalaki Railroad Line in 1980. This railroad has been called upon to transform the economy of the southern region of the republic. When we are talking about the work of the Tbilisi-Shunting Station, we cannot help but recall that its collective recently emerged as the pioneer of introducing the experience of Lyublino Station on the Transcaucasian Railroad and achieved appreciable success in reducing rail car idle times.

The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, having approved the initiative of the leading collective, recommended that it be disseminated throughout the entire railroad in the adopted decree. Important and useful work was done in fulfilling this decree. Moreover, there are some managers at this station who permit themselves to state that the method of operation

of Lyublino Station has seemingly outlived itself and cannot provide anything under modern conditions. What an unhealthy delusion! It must be made clear to everyone that the method of operation of the collective of Lyublino Station is a creative attitude toward labor, an inquisitive and unceasing search for reserves and is intelligent, progressive production technology organized on the basis of the latest advances of engineering science.

The experience of the workers of Lyublino Station was and remains the most powerful weapon in the arsenal of struggling to reduce rail car idle times. Its spirit must be generated at all stations.

The situation that has become established at Tbilisi-Shunting Station is typical to a specific degree for Khashuri, Samtredia, Sukhumi and other stations, where the idle times of transit rail cars have also increased and delays of trains on sidings have become more frequent due to a lack of acceptance.

We have not posed the task and we have not had the opportunity to check the work of all junctions of the railroad, but we have checked Khashuri Station.

The loading plan here was fulfilled by 90 percent, while the unloading plan was fulfilled by 89 percent, the idle time of transit rail cars exceeds the norm by 3.3 hours, while the idle time of rail cars for loading operations exceeds the norm by 4.2 hours. A total of 60 disruptions of labor and productive disciplining was noted at the station during the year. Crimes related to export of fruits for speculative purposes beyond the republic boundaries by false documents occurred.

The station administration and management of the Tbilisi Division are not devoting the proper attention to creating normal working conditions for the railroad workers. There are no recreation and eating rooms, no cloakrooms, showers, dining hall and so on at Khasuri No. 2. There is no foot path between Khasuri No. 1 and Khasuri No. 2 Stations and the station workers walk along the tracks, violating safety practices.

It is worth discussing this scornful attitude of the administration toward the needs of the labor collective.

The travel speed of trains has dropped sharply on the railroad. Many causes are known which have a negative effect on train traffic. But if we talk about the main causes, these are failure by the stations to accept trains and the shortage of carrying capacity. All the capacities have already been completely exhausted on some sections and a further increase of train travel speed is impossible without implementation of capital measures.

We are closely approaching the question here which obviously interest the railroad workers most of all -- construction of second tracks. We of course have lagged behind in this matter.

Since funds for construction of second tracks, development of stations and terminals and other measures related to increasing the traffic and carrying capacity of the railroad were allocated in insufficient dimensions during the first 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party felt it necessary to pose these questions to the CPSU Central Committee.

Upon instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, measures to reconstruct the Transcaucasian Railroad and to reinforce its technical base were specially considered by the USSR Council of Ministers, which obligated Gosplan of the USSR jointly with the ministries of railways and transport construction to consider and solve the problems posed by the republic.

We now have the decision of Gosplan of the USSR -- an authoritative document, where the volumes and deadlines for construction of the main railroad objects, including second tracks, are scheduled. Fulfillment of the adopted decision must be monitored and all the developed measures must be implemented.

However, it would be unobjective not to recognize that even those inadequate funds which were allocated to the Transcaucasian Railroad for capital construction are being unsatisfactorily assimilated. Thus, the Zaktransstroy Trust [Transcaucasian Construction Trust] underassimilated 2.5 million rubles. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, there has not been a year that the builders coped with the plan for putting second tracks into operation.

They say that the chief of Tbilisontsel'stroy comrade V. D. Gotsiridze is grievously hurt when he is reminded that 100 years ago engineer Rylzevskiy had just as much time for construction of the complex 4-kilometer Suramskiy tunnel as he has for construction of a 1-kilometer tunnel at the Mtskheta-Zaghes span. But facts are stubborn things!

We feel that, beginning in 1980 appropriations for railroad construction throughout the republic, including the laying of second tracks, will increase. The planning and construction organizations and also the operators should not fail to make the proper conclusions from this fact and should be prepared for higher rates of construction work.

Preparing for the meeting of the most active members, the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party requested the Department of Railroad Operation and Rail Car Management of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute to analyze the causes for deterioration of the operating work of the Transcaucasian Railroad and to provide scientifically based recommendations.

The department turned its attention to one important circumstance.

The railroad is unable to completely utilize the carrying capacity on some spans where second tracks are being laid since the passage of trains is limited by the limited carrying capacity of the stations. In other words, problems of increasing the carrying capacity of the railroad are being solved simply and there is no systems approach. It is obvious that this

occurs due to the fact that the beginning of construction is not preceded by extensive and qualified technical-economic justifications. To approach such questions superficially is impermissible. Otherwise we can construct second tracks, but we will not be able to increase the actual dimensions of train traffic.

I request that you understand me correctly. The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party is a staunch supporter of second tracks over the entire length of the mainline from Tbilisi to Sukhumi, but this work should be carried out in a complex manner, simultaneously with all accompanying work.

The time has come to talk about problems of organizing train traffic.

Many stations validly complain of the frequent disruptions of the train-forming plan, which increase the volume of shunting work and lengthen the idle times of rail cars. The railroad administration frequently overlooks these facts, manifesting inappropriate liberalism with regard to violators of production discipline. The enormous flow of statistical work leaves little time for hands-on management.

We feel that an indicator of superficial management of train traffic is the fact that the percentage of empty runs of rail cars to loaded cars comprised 36.5 percent with a planned 34.2 percent and increased by 1.8 percent during 3 years. It turns out that the rail cars are frequently run empty. And after all, there is a shortage of rail cars in the country and only short-sighted managers can behave like this.

The traffic service is obligated to fundamentally change the style of its work and to take an active part in the stations' activity.

The managers of the divisions, primarily of the Tbilisi and Samtredia, are primarily the guilty parties in deterioration of the operating activity of the railroad. They stand closer to production and have the total power and necessary funds not only to correctly supervise their personnel, but also to solve problems of developing the economy.

However, having been captured by the flow and expending a large part of their time on various types of meetings, especially selection rallies, the division managers are inoperatively and sometimes unqualifiedly solving problems of managing operational work.

You can rarely find a station today which has not experienced difficulties in completing the switch operator staff. The work is difficult, responsible and low-paying and young people do not willingly become switch operators. Science long ago solved this problem. Industry produces serial equipment for electric centralized control of switches. But for some reason the conversion to electrified switches is being drawn out in the Samtredia and Tbilisi Divisions.

A total of 789 access tracks of industrial enterprises, construction, supply and other organizations with a freight traffic turnover of more than 1,600,000 rail cars annually, including 573 access tracks with freight traffic turnover of 1,147,000 rail cars in the Georgian SSR, are adjacent to stations of the Transcaucasian Railroad. The total length of the access tracks comprises 1,127 kilometers, of which 896 kilometers are in the Georgian SSR.

Approximately 65-70 percent of rail car loading and unloading is accomplished on spur tracks through the facilities of enterprises and organizations. The high specific weight of freight operations on spur tracks indicates the significant effect which proper organization of freight operations by the freight recipients and dispatchers can have on reducing the idle times and accelerating the turnover of rail cars.

To our great sadness, only 80 spur tracks or 14 percent of their number in the republic established a norm of rail car idle times in 1978. The average rail car idle time comprised 5.6 hours with a norm of 4.2 hours. A total of 188,000 rail cars was delayed with above norm idle time of 1,800,000 rail car-hours, for which 1.7 million rubles was paid in fines. The losses to the national economy comprised 1,250,000 tons of unshipped freight. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry poorly manifested itself, delaying 31,000 rail cars for 302,000 rail car-hours, the Ministry of Construction had a figure of 17,000 rail cars for 62,000 rail car-hours, the Ministry of Procurement had a figure of 14,000 rail cars for 153,000 rail car-hours and the Ministry of Rural Construction had a figure of 2,300 rail cars for 38,000 rail car-hours.

The CPSU Central Committee in its decision on the work of the Elektrostal' Enterprise of Industrial Railroad Transport pledged to implement measures to combine the dispersed agency transport shops. Four years have passed since publication of this decision. However, almost nothing has been done throughout our republic to organize transport associations, if one does not count some measures implemented by the Ministry of Construction.

Nonuniform delivery of freight has a negative effect on rail car idle times. Many recipients do not even attempt to organize the arrival of freight by balancing their capabilities in the part of the spur track, warehouse capacity and labor resource front. As a result, the spur tracks are almost inactive during the first half of the month, while at the end they are panting from a flood of freight.

A number of measures has been taken during the past few years to increase the level of mechanization of loading-unloading operations. According to data of TsSU [Central Statistical Administration], 85 percent of loading and 89 percent of unloading on the spur tracks in the republic were accomplished by the mechanized method. But now, when measures on complex mechanization of loading-unloading operations and even automation of them are being intensively carried out, this level may not be regarded as adequate. The level of mechanized loading and unloading must be increased to 95-96

percent during the next 2-3 years. However, there is a specific category of freight which mechanization has left almost untouched.

As soon as we touched on agricultural products, it should be noted that their loading into rail cars is very poorly organized. The procurement organizations of the republic do not have modern warehouses with spur tracks and facilities for complex mechanization of grading and loading of vegetables and fruits. There are no suitable approaches to the loading points for motor transport.

Whereas these deficiencies were not evident previously with the small volumes of vegetable and fruit delivery, now when state procurement and shipment reach hundreds of thousands of tons, the effect of negative factors has sharply intensified. Freight operations are being extended, the idle times of refrigerated sections are increasing and the fruits are losing quality while awaiting shipment.

Imagine yourself in the place of the kolkhoz worker who has grown a rich harvest of cabbage and tomatoes with persistent labor, has loaded them onto vehicles, delivered them to the station and here the vegetables idly lie under the scorching rays of the sun while awaiting loading until they become unsuitable. This pattern can kill the desire to grow vegetables and fruits.

The Ministry of Agriculture jointly with the administration of the Transcaucasian Railroad are obligated to eliminate neglect of the spur and warehouse management. Measures should be noted and means should be sought so that the main loading stations be provided with everything required for grading, packing and loading of agricultural products rapidly, in an organized manner and under any weather conditions during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

We feel that these very resolving questions should become the subject of discussion and should be monitored by the Transport Committee of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

It should be noted that this committee carries out extensive and universal work to render assistance to transport and that, in February and March the Transcaucasian Railroad accelerated the turnover of rail cars is a specific service of the committee. However, the activity of some staffs has been incorrectly organized. They have substituted thoughtful, extensive organizing work with administration. And after all we have a remarkable example for organization of staff work -- the experience of the Chelyabinsk Obkom of the CPSU, the industrial enterprises and the economic organizations of this oblast, which received a high mark in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. The party organizations of Chelyabinskaya Oblast jointly with the economists thoroughly studied the narrow points of transport and worked out a plan of organizational-technical measures for each enterprise, directed toward increasing the efficiency of transport operation. These plans, coordinated with the corresponding ministries, are being persistently implemented under the eye of party organizations. It is quite natural that

this extensive work yielded positive results. There are now no enterprises in Chelyabinskaya Oblast that are not fulfilling the norms of rail car idle times, while many of them are even achieving an economy of rail car-hours.

We should extensively disseminate the initiative of the party organizations of Chelyabinskaya Oblast in our republic. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to equip themselves with this remarkable experience and to order step-by-step the matter of using rolling stock on the spur tracks. Incidentally, they can rely in the important matter not only on the experience of the Chelyabinsk workers, but also a number of our leading enterprises. The Chiaturmarganets Mining Combine, Gruzugol' Production Association and Tbilisskaya GRES are handling rail cars without any above-norm idle times whatever. In 1978, the Rustava Metallurgical Plant emerged among the ranks of these leading enterprises, to our common joy. And quite recently matters were proceeding so-so with the metallurgists. But if such a large enterprise, having the highest freight traffic turnover throughout the republic, can solve the problem of using railroad rolling stock, it is obviously within the power of other enterprises.

The main condition in solving this problem should be regarded as organization of operations by a unified production process so that mutual assistance and support are felt in the actions of industrial and transport workers rather than agency disconnection and antagonism.

In this regard I would like to touch on the interaction of rail and maritime transport. Let us take, for example, the Poti Maritime Port. It is operating well. The port collective is systematically fulfilling the cargo handling plans, is reducing the ship idle times and is improving economic and financial indicators. The collective of the Poti Railroad Station is also working well. The great service of this collective includes the fact that it has reduced rail car idle times compared to the established norms.

They work well separately, but their joint operation has not yet fused. The port and station fulfill the shipping plan for imported and transloaded goods during rare time segments. But the plans are disrupted during the majority of months. The port accuses the station of failure to deliver rail cars, while the station accuses the port of not assimilating the delivered rail cars. There is no end to the quarrels and state interests suffer from this agency bickering.

We have an example of how these quarrels should be solved, namely from party positions. We have in mind the experience of the Leningrad Transport Terminal, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

The Leningrad workers organized work in freight transshipment by a continuous plan-schedule worked out by computer equipment based on a unified production process.

Sufficient time has passed since we have familiarized ourselves with the details of the Leningrad workers' experience and we have even traveled to study it on the spot. However, it is far from practical realization.

They say that the Poti Port is utilizing the plan-schedule only from the direction of the sea, but coordinated work is not being achieved from the direction of the railroad. But then this is no longer the experience of the Leningrad Transport Terminal since the main idea, which includes the clear mutual effect of two types of transport at the junction point, has been lost from it. There are data that this matter is organized better at Batumi. Batumi seamen should be supported and their leading experience should be introduced universally.

In criticizing the ministries and agencies, enterprises and organizations for their impatient attitude to rail car idle times, should one not consider how the railroad itself is organizing freight operations? After all, loading and unloading rail cars on the station tracks and at the warehouses has been entrusted to the railroad itself by the railroad Charter. However, the railroad now encompasses no more than half this freight traffic turnover according to approximate data. Problems of 100-percent central traffic control of freight export and import at Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Samtredia, Gori and other stations are not being solved and the coordinated plans for development of centralized shipments, including stations of rayon scale, are not being implemented.

For the indicated reasons, freight handling by railroad facilities is not increasing.

According to data of check weighings, which the railroad stations conduct selectively, 30.7 percent of rail cars are shipped from the loading points with an underload compared to the technical norms or with a weight indicated in the bills of lading are less by an average of 1.3 tons.

To more specifically imagine the losses inflicted to the state by under-utilization of the carrying capacity of a rail car, let us cite the following examples: on 7 October 1978 seven open cars loaded with scrap with underload of 194 tons, i.e., an average of 28 tons per car, arrived at Rustava from the Gachiansk Base of Gruzvtorchermet [Georgian State Trust for the Procurement and Processing of Secondary Ferrous Metals]. A month earlier 25 rail cars were underloaded by 161.8 tons of inert materials, or 6.5 tons per rail car, at the Darkvetsk Industrial Construction Materials Association. You agree that this practice can be qualified in no other way than antistate practice.

There is no doubt that a specific part of the deficiencies in the activity of rail transport is caused by its extreme loading and operations, as they say, on the edge of its technical capabilities.

We could facilitate the operation of the railroad and on this basis to achieve improvement of its quality if we persistently engaged in problems of making shipments more efficient. Problems of coordinating transport activity, that is, of correct distribution of work between its different sectors, are directly related to making shipments more efficient.

The Khashuri-Batumi oil pipeline became operational in 1974, but as was later determined, with serious deficiencies. From the first days of operation of the oil pipeline, both rail transport and petroleum supply organizations felt a great easing and economic advantage. Unfortunately, the defects committed in construction put this type of transport out of operation in 1976. The pipeline has not operated since then, i.e., for more than 2 years, pumping is not being carried out and diesel fuel and other products are being delivered to Batumi in tank cars. This is costing Gruzglavneftesnabsbyt [Georgian Main Administration for the Marketing, Transportation and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products] millions of rubles annually. The railroad is being overstrained by work above its capability, while a structure which cost the state 31 million rubles and has been called upon to solve a serious transport problem is still idle.

Gruzglavneftesnabsbyt is attempting to justify itself by the fact that no cable has been laid along the pipeline and there are no communications. This of course is a serious argument, but could not this problem be practically solved in the republic after such a long period of time if they really applied themselves to it?

Local interests should be placed higher by the apparatus of the Council of Ministers, Gosplan and all ministries in problems of making freight shipments more efficient and they should be solved from state positions.

The management of the Transcaucasian Railroad is enormous and dispersed over thousands of kilometers. The cost of its basic funds reaches 1,300,000,000 rubles. There is everything here -- from modern rolling stock, bridges and tunnels to housing, schools and hospitals.

Tens of thousands of people are involved in maintaining this economy in a working state and of providing for further development. They are doing a very important necessary thing. After all, without well organized economy it is impossible to provide a high level of operating work, a continued increase of the rate of shipments and safety for people and freight.

On the whole, the management of the railroad is in a good state. But there are also serious deficiencies. According to annual report data, the percentage of "sick" locomotives is below the established norm. However, cases of deterioration and failure of locomotives and unscheduled and repair between trains are still frequent. There is information that data on the time of sending electric locomotives for repair and the time of coming out of repair are skillfully manipulated at some depots. Simply speaking, they are engaged in eyewash. Such actions must be sharply discussed and must be stopped.

Electrification of the Transcaucasian Railroad helped to solve many important transport and economic problems, including that of increasing the carrying capacity of the mainline. But, having created favorable operating conditions for the railroad workers, the state requires that they carefully use and economize electric power. However, overconsumption of energy for train

traction by 0.4 percent was permitted last year. And this comprises 3.4 million kilowatt-hours. Think about this figure!

Science and technology have given the railroad workers many excellent facilities for restoring electric power, but they are being poorly utilized.

Last year there were 111 brigades of railroad workers on the Transcaucasian Railroad that overconsumed electric power.

The efficiency of utilizing rolling stock depends to a considerable degree on repair and timely provision with spare parts, interchangeable parts and subassemblies under the conditions of the sharply increasing volumes of shipments and an increase of the requirements on the work of railroad transport.

Some industrial enterprises of our republic are participating in solution of the All-Union problem of increasing the technical level and operating efficiency of the rail transport of the country. We have in mind the 'Elektrovozostroitel' Production Association and one of the oldest repair enterprises of the Ministry of Railways -- the Electric Locomotive and Rail Car Repair Plant imeni Stalin.

These two enterprises are now faced with enormous problems. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers quite recently adopted an important decree, according to which reconstruction of the plants was provided to increase the output of locomotives and the volume of repair of railroad rolling stock.

It is planned to bring locomotive output up to 200 annually during the next five-year plan at the Electric Locomotive Building Plant imeni V. I. Lenin. An increase of these capacities requires that large-volume and technically complex operations be carried out in reconstruction of the enterprise. Therefore, the Tbilisi Gorkom and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party Comrade Z. A. Chkheidze must not only firmly monitor the course of reconstruction but, which is most important, must increase the quality of construction and installation work. Here we should manifest high demandingness.

Serious work must also be carried out at EVRZ imeni Stalin [Electric Locomotive and Rail Car Repair Plant imeni Stalin]. The reconstruction must be completed here, it is desirable to reduce its deadlines and to think about accelerating the introduction of new capacities.

Implementing the program of reconstruction and modernization, development and output of new electric locomotives which meet modern All-Union and worldwide standards will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the indicators of the Transcaucasian Railroad.

Implementation of this program is in the interests not only of the Transcaucasian region, but of the entire country.

Comrades! We feel it necessary at the given meeting of the most active members to carry on an informative conversation about passenger shipment. Their significance is well known. Millions of Soviet people judge the state of affairs in transport by the level of organization of passenger traffic. This problem has frequently been the subject of keen discussion at the bureau of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. But the situation has not corrected itself.

Let us begin with the fact that last year the railroad did not cope with the task on passenger traffic turnover. And at the same time many citizens knew that acquiring a ticket for the train immediately became a difficult problem to solve.

Why then is the plan not being fulfilled? The reason we feel is single -- concealment of free seats and hauling passengers without tickets.

A letter from communist comrade Georgiy Konstantinovich Marsanov recently arrived at the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, in which disgraceful events are described, the witnesses to which had to be passengers of the Tbilisi-Moscow train. Hauling passengers without tickets, lack of sanitation, drunkenness and begging -- all these sickening facts occurred in the "staff" car of the Moscow train. The guilty ones were punished, but the impression is created that the described pattern is typical to some extent.

As soon as the rolling stock of train Nos. 13-14 was transferred from the Moscow reserve of conductors to the service of the Tbilisi reserve, the rail cars ceased to be gathered along the route, disappearing in many of them, the state of the sleeping car linens deteriorated, facts of hauling passengers without tickets became more frequent and so on.

Here is one of the examples.

On 28 November, seven ticketless passengers were found in car No. 12, two in car No. 13 and eight in car No. 14 on the Sukhumi section on the Tbilisi-Moscow train. All these ticketless passengers occupied free seats, the presence of which was concealed from the traffic control service. The indicated train was not once checked by controllers over the entire route from Tbilisi to Sukhumi.

If this is prevalent on the Moscow train, which it would seem should be under special monitoring of the managers, it is easy to imagine the state of passenger service on local trains or on electrified sections.

In order to extensively analyze this matter, we had to resort to the assistance of the Council of Public Opinion attached to the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. After all, it is very important to know what the Soviet people themselves think about the level of organization of passenger traffic, which is accomplished mainly to meet their needs.

Only part of those asked gave a positive answer to the question "Are you satisfied with organization of ticket sales?" People are losing from 1 to 2-1/2 hours in line and naturally this loss of time cannot be tolerated by anyone.

In the opinion of the questioned citizens, rudeness and tactlessness on the part of the ticket agents and some station workers is an ordinary phenomenon. There were also passengers who stated that "there are as many free seats in the car as you want but until you hand over 5-10 rubles, the ticket agent will not sell you a ticket."

A victim of the extortion even became the worker who did the survey: when he bought a ticket for the Tbilisi-Telavi train, he was shortchanged by 90 kopecks. And secondhand dealers offered their services to passengers attempting to acquire a ticket for the Tbilisi-Sukhumi train since the ticket agents had stated that there were no tickets.

In search of customers, some conductors scurry around near the railroad ticket offices, talking the passengers in view of everyone not to take tickets. On 24 November 1978 it was impossible to acquire tickets for the Tbilisi-Poti train at the ticket offices of the Tbilisi Station, while in fact there were 105 empty seats at the moment the train departed.

The answer to the question "How does the conductor usually meet you when getting into the rail car?" is indicative. A significant part answered "indifferently" and a smaller part answered "unfriendly" and "friendly."

The sanitary condition of the rail cars were recognized as satisfactory by only a few.

The frequent delays of the trains, the neglected state of the sleeping car linens, the poor heating, the malfunctioning of windows and doors of the rail cars, cheating in the snack bar and restaurants, the insolent behavior of hooligan elements, especially in the Tbilisi-Gardabani electric section, cause many complaints.

The results of the survey can be determined by the answers to the following final question: "How do you feel that the struggle with deficiency and violations is being carried out in railroad transport?"

Some of the passengers answered that this struggle is being carried out well, a significant part feel that it is poor, while there were also those who simply did not answer the question. Thus, one can conclude that most passengers are not satisfied with the state of passenger traffic.

Such a negative evaluation of passenger traffic may possibly seem unobjective to some comrades, even more so since new stations, pavilions and high platforms are being constructed on the railroad, the rail car repair base is being expanded and rolling stock is being continuously renovated. It would seem at first glance that everything is being done for the passengers. But

passenger traffic is that section of operations where the old proverb: "The place does not paint the person, but the person paints the place" is especially valid.

Many workers who are called upon to serve the passengers, whether on the trains or at the stations, do not have adequate tactfulness, elementary culture and education.

It has frequently been suggested to the managers of the railroad and sections in the Central Committee that the conductor staff be made up of females and that the old workers who have made mistakes be replaced by young people and komsomols.

We frequently ask ourselves with an uneasy feeling the question: what has caused this situation in organization of passenger traffic? We feel that the main cause should be sought in the inertia of the managers and in the absence of a genuine, enthusiastic and active struggle with these negative phenomena.

Some managers give more the appearance that they are struggling with neglect of passenger traffic than they are waging a real struggle with it. These managers obviously think that the matter was permitted long ago, much dirt has accumulated, which is good since it will hide me and it is better to stand aside. But this form of thinking by its very essence is counterindicative of a communist. We cannot forgive the social passivity of the rank and file Soviet citizen who sees disorder and violation, but cowardly turns away from them. And really can one forgive such a manager-communist?

The serious deficiencies that have taken route in passenger traffic cannot be considered separately from the overall state of the struggle with negative phenomena on the Transcaucasian Railroad.

We have become convinced that the uncompromising struggle which the communists of Georgia have organized on the basis of the historical decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Tbilisi party gorkom against harmful remnants in the consciousness of the people, misuse of authority, bribery, embezzlement and other socially dangerous phenomena has fallen by the wayside for the railroad.

In confirmation of the foregoing, one may cite many proofs both large and small. Cases of clear combinations, speculations and misappropriation were determined last year at the Samtredia rayORS [Rayon department of workers' supply], which were so large that the bureau of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party was forced to make a number of railroad managers strictly answerable for them.

It is indicative that all these crimes were not revealed by the monitoring-inspectorate apparatus of the railroad, but by the militia bodies.

Is this really not proof of formally waging a struggle with negative phenomena?

You see the state in which part of the agricultural equipment and trucks is delivered to the station of destination. The military guard and transport militia sometimes do not ensure delivery of freight intact and preserved. The criminals frequently "dispossess" agricultural equipment and other types of goods. Such a disgraceful phenomenon should be ended and the most decisive measures should be taken.

The problem of proper selection and disposition of personnel is the key in the struggle to create a situation on the railroad which would eliminate thievery, bribery, attachment, eyewashing and other phenomena foreign to our morals.

Consequently, both the struggle with this disgraceful evil and a real and principal struggle should be waged by the railroad workers themselves, primarily by the managers without counting on the fact that the militia will arrive, will trap all thieves and will clean the railroad of them. The forms of this struggle may be diverse, but its main content should be comprised of tireless work on education of people.

We must devote more attention to ensuring traffic safety.

They say that railroad workers are more or less attempting to qualify crude violations of technical operating rules as rejected material, considering it somehow as not guilty, ordinary in their work and unworthy of serious attention.

It is obvious that this term does not fully reflect the dangerous events in the form of collisions of rolling stock and derailments, receiving trains on occupied track, damage to rail cars and locomotives which occur in transport and which are covered by the concept "rejected material."

We regard the state of affairs in the field of traffic safety as very alarming and to some extent typical for the Transcaucasian Railroad, since it, as a focus, concentrates its main deficiencies in the work of transport, poorly established monitoring of execution, a weak or rather low efficient struggle to consolidate labor discipline, overestimation of the capabilities of administrative measures of action and the absence of painstaking work in education of cadres.

A total of 4,102 penalties were imposed on the railroad in 1978.

All the managers of enterprises of the railroad, i.e., leaders who have been given the exclusive right by the state to punish people, are located here at the meeting of the most active members. I would like to appeal to them with the following question: distinguished comrades, have you really not noted, so to speak, the fatal coincidence -- the more you punish people, the more frequently discipline is violated? Are you not obligated to think

about this phenomenon? It has long been known that authority is a sharp weapon and it should be used delicately, artfully and with intelligence.

You may ask: what then, should violators of discipline be given amnesty and forgiven? First, there are different types of violations. In some cases a frank and serious conversation with a working man makes a greater impression on him than a paper with a reprimand; second, there are other means of moral and material action on workers. The high art of management includes knowing how to prevent violations of discipline in time and to create in the labor collective a climate of production attitudes which would prevent idling, drunkenness, goofing-off, insubordination of orders and violation of the Technical operating rules and the By-laws on discipline.

It is incomparably more difficult to solve this problem than to sign an order with a pronouncement of administrative reprimand. But it is more honorable to cope with it since we have no other method of reinforcing conscientious communist discipline.

The touched-upon problem of reinforcing conscious discipline among the broad masses of railroad workers has a direct relationship to the activity of the trade-union organizations.

I am far from the intention of belittling or to some extent underestimating the large scales of universal useful activity of the trade-union organizations on the Transcaucasian Railroad. However, this does not mean that we should not hold the managers of the trade-union organizations, including Dorprofsozh [Railroad Committee of the Railroad Transportation Workers' Trade], to valid accounting for the state of labor discipline and for elements of formalism in management of the socialist competition and unsatisfactory dissemination of the experience of leading workers.

We are correct in holding Dorprofsozh accountable both for the unsatisfactory state of labor protection and safety rules on the railroad.

Affairs with observing the operating conditions of locomotive brigades are extremely unfavorable. A total of 1,746 cases of violations, i.e., 666 cases more than in 1977, were officially recorded. However, reviews and checks revealed even more numerous facts of concealed violations of the operating conditions of locomotive brigades by changing the last number of the train numbers and other tricks.

A total of 1,258,000 hours of overtime work was permitted on the railroad during the year and in this case the number of overtime hours is increasing from year to year.

Soviet trade unions have been given the exceptional right to protect the interests of workers. The impression is being created that Dorprofsozh of the railroad and its line organizations are weakly utilizing the rights given to them.

The Railroad Administration should be given the service that it was one of the first in the republic to begin using computer technology to solve national economic problems.

The computer center processes an enormous volume of statistical materials. Computer technology is being well utilized in the field of planning shipments and other planning developments. The center occupies one of the leading positions in the republic in the index of machine-time utilization.

However, there is yet no basis to be fully satisfied with the work of the railroad computer center. The use of computer technology even in the enumerated sectors has not yielded a discernible result in economy of labor resources.

Computer technology yields the greatest effect of increasing labor productivity in automated control systems. But even in this field the railroad center is severely lagging.

The computer center and also most services, departments and enterprises of the railroad are experiencing ever increasing needs for support of cadres. There is a shortage of engineering personnel who know how to combine modern methods of management with solving practical problems of railroad operation under conditions of the ever increasing scope of traffic and the freight intensity of sections.

It is not worth taking time away by enumerating the duties of the management and middle sections which have not been staffed for a long time. Unfortunately, there are many of them. A number of leading specialties of mass occupations, especially traffic controllers, rail car workers, communications specialists and so on, has not been staffed. All this creates a difficult situation on the railroad and prerequisites for overtime work.

Now, in looking back, one should recognize that closing the Tbilisi Institute of Railway Transport Engineers, taking into account the needs of the new railroad construction and development of the Tbilisi Subway, was an unjustified measure.

The railroad administration with the assistance of the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education of the republic must work out a plan of measures for training and retraining of engineers, technicians and workers of mass occupations.

Under the developed conditions, the significance of proper disposition and utilization of cadres is increasing incomparably. There are also deficiencies in this field. Reports are coming into the Central Committee that the managers of personnel divisions and departments are assigning workers to nomenclature duties without the agreement of the party raykom. Thus, the deputy chief of the Khashuri Rail Car Depot and the chief engineer of the Khashuri Maintenance Section were assigned without adhering to the established procedure for coordination and formulation. These facts also occur in other regions.

To intensify demandingness on the part of the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, it is felt that the time has come to supplement the monitored work indices of their regions by main railroad indices such as, for example, rail car loading and unloading and idle times for freight operations. One should assume that under these conditions the party managers will constantly monitor the work of transport rather than periodically. We will certainly entrust the appropriate comrades to study this problem and to present their suggestions.

It is necessary again and again to attentively and objectively analyze the situation with selection and disposition of personnel on the Transcaucasian Railroad.

The chief of the rail car section of the Tbilisi Passenger Station comrade N. N. Tokhadze, the chief of the personnel department of the same section comrade M. G. Kaladze, the chief of Samtredia Station comrade T. P. Galdava and others have recently been released from their occupied duties. This indicates that everything is still not favorable in this most important sphere, on which the moral-psychological climate in the labor collectives of the Transcaucasian Railroad primarily depends.

The significance of personnel work increases especially now during the period of the process of population exchange experienced by the railroad.

Comrade G. I. Kadagidze -- a manager having great experience and extensive theoretical and practical knowledge -- has left for a deserved rest. The deputy chiefs of the railroad and managers of almost all services have been replaced. This process never occurs smoothly anywhere. It is even more complicated to overcome in rail transport. The problem is to see that the newly advanced managers fully recognize the responsibility entrusted to them and know how to quickly develop a well-organized, I repeat, a well-organized and efficient collective on the railroad.

To do this requires that the proper style of management be developed.

You know what important attention the party is devoting to the matter of increasing the quality of management. As comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "neither capital investments nor new technology will yield the proper effect without good management and improved organization."

The managers of the services and divisions are wasting too much time on preparation and conducting selection meetings, replacing the capable duty apparatus. This is being done at a loss of their own direct duties: analysis and evaluation of production activity, timely determination of negative tendencies, working out measures to eliminate "bottlenecks," raising the qualifications of personnel and reinforcing labor and production discipline.

Exactness in these problems should be increased to the maximum.

Some unsuccessful managers understand "exactingness" under the concept of abruptness, rudeness and diminishment of the human merit of subordinates. This is of course incorrect. Rudeness and insults never lead to the desired result, because they do not join the collective around the manager, but separates it; they do not inspire people to overcome resulting difficulties, but diminish the desire to work in general.

The task of providing well-organized work is of primary significance on rail transport, the diverse activity of which is clearly differentiated among sector services. One cannot forget this so as not to permit the occurrence of agency frictions and centrifugal forces.

Let there not be a single manager -- major or minor -- who does not overestimate his personal capabilities. The collective does the work and the task of the manager is to provide the proper direction to it, to organize it so that each member of the collective contributes his own skills, energy and creative inspiration to the common good.

Perhaps I am repeating the rudiments of management science, but this must be recalled since many comrades ignore these simplest truths in their practical activity.

One should talk here about the new chief of the railroad comrade L. G. Vardosanidze. The Central Committee feels that he has extensive experience, is a good specialist in the field of rail transport operation, is filled with energy and persistence and will cope fully with the work in his new position.

In his address at the November (1978) Plenary Session of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted: "A complex situation has developed in transport, especially rail transport. I suggest that you all directly sense this."

"I am confident that the party organizations of the republics, krays and oblasts will render the necessary assistance and support to the transport services to increase operating efficiency, to consolidate labor and production discipline and will intensify control over fulfillment of the shipment plans."

Our present meeting must be regarded as one of the measures to render assistance to transport. We have decided to convene the managing staff of the Transcaucasian Railroad, to listen to criticism and to express our opinion on a number of negative trends observed in transport in order to assist in the most rapid overcoming of them.

It is obvious that the stronger the effect of party organizations and the more active is the assistance of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of railroad enterprises, the more quickly and successfully we will resolve the problems faced by the Transcaucasian Railroad.

It should be recognized that this effect is as yet inadequate. The party organizations of the republic are doing a good job of managing affairs in industry, agriculture, in construction and in the service sphere. The time has come to turn our face to problems of party management of transport. Party work in rail transport, we feel, does not have sufficient depth and competency. Obviously, the specific and difficulty accessible nature of railroad production is felt. But if we want to set transport on solid feet, we must overcome this difficulty.

The proposal to create a railroad party raykom based on primary party organizations of the Tbilisi Junction merits attention in this regard. The Tbilisi party gorkom must study and extensively discuss this proposal and express an opinion about it.

Regardless of the organizational forms, we are obligated to improve the style of party management of rail transport and to assist it in new work enthusiasm.

A large army of communists is working on the Transcaucasian Railroad. There are now some 8,347 members and candidates to membership of the CPSU. They are combined into 201 primary and 150 shop organizations and 92 party groups. There are 12 party committees. This is an enormous force, comrades! They are obligated to actively include themselves in the struggle for progressive transformations in transport. The komsomol should be activated.

The workers of rail transport are surrounded by high respect in our country. The people render what is due to the labor occupation of railroad worker, who maintains a round the clock labor watch, frequently separated from his relatives and intimates.

Party and trade-union organizations and means of mass information -- the press, radio and television -- must implement measures to increase the prestige of railroad workers and to more fully satisfy their cultural-service demands. The railroad workers must be assisted in creation of similar management and they must be allotted suitable plots to develop gardening.

The communist party and the Soviet government devote enormous attention to the needs of railroad workers and to improvement of their material well-being. After the increase of pay to railroad workers in 1971, a new stage is now being implemented in increasing the real income of workers by increasing wages for night shift, long-service bonuses and so on.

Since we have touched on social questions, it is impossible to pass in silence the situation in which housing construction finds itself. In 1960 housing with an area of more than 40,000 square meters was constructed by the railroad. Decreasing from year to year, the construction program dropped to 17,786 square meters in 1978. A severe situation was created in elimination of barracks and basement living quarters. On 1 January 1979 there were still 128 barracks with area of 21,300 square meters on the railroad in which 1,200 families live. There are not enough schools, kindergartens and

so on. The managers of the railroad justifiably raise questions about increasing appropriations for construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and medical institutions.

Comrades! The railroad workers of the mainline still have many unresolved problems. The task is to raise the work of our glorious railroad workers to the level of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the Georgian party organization.

The collective of the Transcaucasian Railroad is the heir of glorious combat, revolutionary, internationalist and labor traditions.

Georgians, Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Azerbaijani, Abkhazians, Ossetians, Kurds, Jews and representatives of many other nationalities of the Soviet Union have been laboring in this solid and friendly collective for more than a century, rendering fraternal assistance to each other and solving important national economic problems.

This is a strong, international collective that has been welded together. It is capable of solving any problems!

The collective of the Transcaucasian Railroad has frequently emerged as the winner in the All-Union socialist competition. For many years it has carefully preserved an invaluable relic -- the Banner of the USSR State Defense Committee for selfless work during World War II.

The former glory of the Transcaucasian Railroad must be reborn. We must work so as to bring it to the ranks of the leading mainlines of the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that our glorious railroad workers will do everything to implement the plans and socialist pledges of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party and will make a worthy contribution to the matter of building communism in our country.

Report on Transcaucasian Mainline

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 May 79 p 4

[Article on the achievements and tasks of the Transcaucasian Mainline from the meeting of the most active members of the Transcaucasian Railroad]

[Text] A discussion developed around the report of comrade E. A. Shevardnadze. The floor is given to chief of the railroad comrade L. G. Vardosanidze.

*In implementing the planned organizing-technical measures, the collective of the Transcaucasian Railroad fulfilled the 1978 plan of loading national

economic freight under complex conditions of limited carrying and handling capacity of sections, terminals and stations," he said. "Several tens of thousands of tons of freight were shipped above the plan. Compared to the previous year of 1977, the shipment of freight was increased by 4.5 percent. The plan on freight traffic turnover was overfulfilled. Overfulfillment of the annual plan on shipment of such important goods as fuel, construction, chemical and others was provided."

Comrade Vardosanidze then dwelt in detail on the deficiencies in the work of the mainline.

In 1978 the railroad did not provide fulfillment of the established norm of rail car turnover. As indicated by analysis, discernible losses were caused by an increase of rail car idle times both in freight operations and at technical stations.

It would seem that these and other similar phenomena would have alarmed the managers of the railroad divisions and the traffic service. After all, it is they who are obligated to constantly monitor the work of the stations, to extensively analyze the causes of underfulfillment of plans and to implement timely measures to correct the situation. However, instead of a business-like, engineering approach to solution of operational problems and correct organization of the operational work, they frequently limit themselves only to gathering data and seeking various reasons to justify their own poor work.

Only the collective of the Yerevan Division of the railroad (the chief of the division is comrade Kandil'yan) ensured fulfillment of the norms of rail car turnover.

Specific work directed toward increasing the level of fulfilling the train traffic schedule, especially of passenger trains, is being conducted on the railroad. However, many delays of trains are still being permitted. Last year 565 passenger and 187 suburban trains were taken off the schedule to the fault of workers of the Samtredia Division, 855 passenger and 625 suburban trains were taken from the schedule on the Tbilisi Division and 337 passenger and 229 suburban trains were taken off the schedule on the Yerevan Division.

The managers of the railroad divisions, stations, locomotive and rail car depots, signalling and communications and track maintenance sections, energy supply sections and other subdivisions must fundamentally change their attitude toward fulfilling the schedule of train traffic.

It is known that improvement of rail car turnover and fulfillment of the traffic schedule largely depend on clear, well-organized work of the traffic control apparatus of the railroad divisions and on how the duty officers in the division and the train traffic controllers provide progress of rail car flows. However, some managers of the railroad divisions do not devote the proper attention to the work of traffic controllers. Instead of organizing and educational work and increasing the feeling of responsibility for the entrusted matter, they duplicate the work of the traffic controllers.

It is generally known how important fulfillment of the tasks on financial-economic indicators is in the activity of each enterprise, but there are also many deficiencies in this area. The railroad underfulfilled the task on balanced profits for last year. Mismanagement in the use of labor, material and monetary resources caused an increase of operating expenses. Additional wages worth 213,000 rubles were paid for overtime work and idle times alone throughout the Samtredia Division of the railroad and wages worth almost 500,000 rubles were paid throughout the Tbilisi Division. Underfulfillment of the profit plan with a simultaneous increase of basic production funds caused underfulfillment of the profitability task.

Lack of support in preserving perishable goods continues to be a serious deficiency in the work of the railroad. This occurs because the adopted measures are obviously not adequately effective. Because of this, the preservation of perishable goods was not improved last year. The preservation of perishable goods at the Tbilisi Sorting, Tbilisi Terminal, Khashuri, Samtredia, Yerevan and some other stations is extremely unsatisfactory.

Work on the spur tracks of industrial enterprises is poorly organized. More than 432,000 rail cars were overdelayed on the spur tracks. Their total idle time comprised 3,710,000 rail car-hours.

Some ministries and agencies of Georgia and Armenia frequently disrupt the principle of efficient use of rolling stock.

Comrade Vardosanidze talks about the measures adopted to consolidate labor and executive discipline which made it possible to achieve a change and to appreciably improve the operating work since the beginning of this year.

Constant attention is being devoted to finding and use of available reserves. The leading experience of the Chelyabinsk and Leningrad workers and of the collective of the Moscow Mainline to increase the weight and length of freight trains is being introduced extensively. Friendly coordinated work with seamen of the Batumi Maritime Port has been organized. Transshipping and imported goods are dispatched without delays, due to which the ships are handled ahead of schedule. In turn, the seamen are providing unhindered reception of freight from the railroad. Close cooperation with the truck drivers is also producing positive results.

"The primary task is to dependably strengthen that achieved," notes comrade Vardosanidze. "We are now intensively preparing to carry out summer passenger traffic and also export of the agricultural products of the new harvest at the proper level."

A further rise and improvement of work and successful solution of all the problems faced by the railroad collective depend entirely on the cadres, to which we should devote the appropriate attention, should constantly be concerned about improving the housing-service conditions, should study the needs and demands of our workers and should satisfy their legal demands.

At the same time we will continue to struggle against all negative phenomena and to strengthen labor and production discipline. We are doing everything to maintain the moral-psychological climate at the proper level in the international collective of the railroad numbering in the thousands.

The First Secretary of the Abkhazia Obkom of the Georgian Communist Party B. V. Adleyba speaks.

"The main deficiency in the worth of rail transport is unsatisfactory utilization of rolling stock at practically all stations of Abkhaziya. The fact that the above-norm rail car idle time increased and reached 216,000 rail car-hours compared to 1977 causes special alarm," he says. "One of the reasons for the poor utilization of rolling stock in Abkhaziya is the extreme obsolescence of the material-technical base of our stations and auxiliary services and the lack of the necessary mechanisms and equipment."

The absence of a modern rail car management base, which prevents proper preparation of passenger trains for the trip, and the wear and tear of rail cars even in the composition of the firm train "Abkhaziya" has a negative effect on service to vacationers and tourists.

Taking into account the imminent growth of the economy of Abkhaziya and the sharp development of tourism, including international tourism, comrade Adleyba raises the question of restoring the Sukhumi Division of the railroad.

- One of the main directions of improving the work of the railroad workers of Abkhaziya is significant activation of the party organization activity to increase its influence in labor collectives, to intensify the vanguard role of communists and better disposition of cadres in the most crucial sections of production and in mobilization of all mainline workers to solution of the problems faced by them.

The creation of junction party committees may also contribute to a significant degree to improvement of setting up party-organizing and ideological-educational work of primary party organizations of the railroad workers of the autonomous republic in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On further improvement of the ideological and political-educational work," and to greater coordination and purposefulness of their activities.

The pioneer in electrification of the mainlines of the Soviet Union is the Khashuri Locomotive Depot. The era of railroad electrification began here on 16 August 1932.

Speaking at the meeting, engineer-instructor of this depot V. F. Vorob'yev says that during the far-off 1930's, it was designed for operation and repair of six-axle electric locomotives. The fleet now consists of electric locomotives, diesel locomotives and electrified sections. It is clear that the existing production areas are incapable of providing high-quality maintenance and upkeep of the locomotive fleet. The question on reconstruction

of Khashuri Depot has been raised for 6 years and it was resolved positively only this year.

The chief of the Yerevan Division -- the deputy chief of the railroad A. A. Kandil'yan -- talked about the successes of the railroad workers of Armenia and about the work which was conducted to improve the production processes, to outfit the stations and enterprises of the railroad division with new equipment and about measures carried out to improve passenger service at the stations and on trains.

The chief of the Georgian Maritime Shipping Company G. M. Chkheidze talked about the cooperation of the seamen and railroad workers, raised the question of transfer of the Batumi Passenger Station to a new spot since it is extremely small and inconvenient and talked about the fact that all freight handling processes on the port spur tracks must be mechanized.

The secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the party B. D. Makharashvili talked about the need to systematically direct work and to coordinate mutual relations between the railroad workers and enterprises and agricultural regions. He focused the attention of the participants of the meeting of most active members on problems of improving organization of passenger traffic, of intensifying educational work among railroad workers and of reinforcing discipline.

The secretary of the party organization of the Tbilisi Rail Car Section T. Sh. Gligalashvili devoted his address to problems of passenger service skills.

Many years of joint intensive work to erect railroad and other objects link the builders of the Zaktransstroy Trust and the workers of the Transcaucasian Railroad.

This year the Zaktransstroy Trust should carry out work worth more than 27 million rubles. Construction of second tracks on the most freight-intensive waysides of the Tbilisi-Khashuri-Samtredia sections must be completed, yet another Dzegvi-Mtskheta wayside must be put into operation and so on. The builders must be assisted by the customer -- the Transcaucasian Railroad, which should allocate the necessary funds to strengthen the production base and also must be assisted by the Kavgioprotrans Planning-Research Institute. The manager of Zaktransstroy Trust of the Ministry of Transport Construction of the USSR A. N. Saganelidze talked about this.

The acting chairman of the railroad trade-union committee of rail transport workers B. A. Sogbetov spoke.

"Many trade-union committees of the railroad, engaging in a business-like manner in organization of a socialist competition and creatively approaching development of cultural-mass and educational work in the labor collectives, have achieved specific success in fulfilling the planned tasks and in raising the cultural and ideological level of the railroad workers," he says. "The patriotic call of the Moscow railroad workers, who accelerated transport of

national economic goods and who increased the carrying capacity of the most freight-intensive sections by increasing the weight and length of trains, has caused a new impetus of creative activity in all the collectives."

Arming themselves with the experience of the Moscow workers, the railroad workers of the Transcaucasian Mainline have achieved appreciable success in freight and operating work.

Comrade Sogbetov devoted much attention in his address to further development of a socialist competition among the railroad workers.

The local trade-union organizations are largely faced with implementing a further increase of the role of cultural-educational institutions in the life of the many thousand collective of the railroad. They should become the true focal areas of culture and intelligent leisure time of the workers and propagandists of the leading experience and advances of science and technology, as is required by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee for further improvement of ideological and political-educational work.

The chief engineer of the signalling and communications service B. S. Naumov indicated the great deficiencies in the work of the communications services. Many operations continue to be accomplished manually and the proper measures are not being implemented to equip the stations with electric centralized traffic control devices at such freight stations at Lilo, Chiatura, Batumi, Poti, Gurdzhaani, Tsnoris-Tskali and many others.

The minister of railways of the USSR I. G. Pavlovskiy gave an address at the meeting of most active party-economic members.

"You know well the results of the first quarter and April of this year that have been achieved by rail transport," says comrade Pavlovskiy. "There is also a number of deficiencies among the successes. No task is now more important to us than to mobilize all the railroad workers to eliminate them and to strengthen state discipline and unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plan. The center of gravity of all organizing and mass political work should be concentrated on fulfilling the plan in all indicators without exception. This is the requirement of our party."

The lessons of the past winter are very instructive. The complex weather conditions were undoubtedly reflected both in the results of the work of industry and of rail transport. On the one hand, we had examples of exceptional organization, discipline and clear interaction with related workers and recipients and dispatchers of freight, and on the other hand we had a directly opposite attitude to the matter. The explanations of the managers of railroads operating unsatisfactorily were heard a few days ago at the expanded meeting of the board of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR and specific methods to eliminate the permitted lag in shipment and on unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan were determined.

In giving the proper due to achieved successes, the party teaches us in the spirit of Leninist traditions to concentrate our attention on unresolved problems. A good situation has been created for successful work on the Transcaucasian Railroad this year, although there are no and can be no bases for complacency.

The results achieved by the railroad collective could be considerably higher if the level of operating work had corresponded to all postulated requirements. The workers of the Transcaucasian Railroad did not cope with the task on ore shipment. Moreover, the problem on shipments of fuel and ore-metallurgical raw material is very acute. Therefore, all problems related to its delivery must now be carefully considered and daily monitoring of shipments must be established without of course weakening attention to shipments of coal and construction materials.

A very crucial period is beginning in the work of the railroad -- mass shipments of agricultural products of the new harvest are approaching. As on all railroads of the system, a complex of measures directed toward timely and loss-free delivery of grain, vegetables and fruits and other agricultural goods has been worked out on the Transcaucasian Railroad. This important economic and political task must be solved with honor.

The railroad collective has done much to improve the operation of the maintenance stations. At the same time, the rail car idle times at the freight stations have been increased by almost 1 hour. If this index were fulfilled, a significant number of freight rail cars could be released for additional shipments. Special attention should be devoted to acceleration of freight operations and to unconditional fulfillment of the tasks on rail car unloading.

One of the main tasks of today is to accelerate freight rail car turnover. In this regard work directed toward better utilization of available reserves for increasing the carrying and traffic capacities of the sections and stations must be intensified and an increase of the transient nature of rail car flows, strict adherence to the train traffic schedule and an increase of the role of the traffic control apparatus in planning of train and freight operations must be achieved.

The problem of improving the current maintenance of hardware and of improving the quality of repair is acute. There are also many unutilized reserves in this regard. Unfortunately, the average daily presence of inoperable freight rail cars in depot and routine maintenance exceed the established norms somewhat. Compared to last year, uncoupling of rail cars for technical malfunctions increased.

The collectives of the track maintenance sections and the track machine stations, signalling and communications sections and energy supply sections also face serious problems. All capacities must be utilized to increase the reliability of hardware in operation and to provide stable and accident-free operation of them.

Work on preparation for summer passenger traffic has now been universally organized. The railroad collective has recently done much to improve organization of passenger traffic. This traffic should increase considerably this year, which requires intensification of efforts, especially if one takes into account the lag in fulfillment of the plan of passenger traffic turnover.

One should also talk about the fact that there are still very significant deficiencies in organization of shipments -- I would say that this is a matter of great political importance. This is primarily related to unsatisfactory fulfillment of the train traffic schedule. There are still many complaints on difficulty in acquiring tickets and in rudeness on the part of duty personnel.

The attitude toward passengers must be fundamentally changed, manifesting the maximum concern and attention about them. The Ministry of Railways of the USSR feels that improvement of the quality of passenger traffic is the most important task of all workers of the sector. The workers of the Transcaucasian Mainline may and should achieve fundamental improvement in service to the Soviet people and the guests of our country.

The most important task of the railroad collective is to constantly improve economic and financial work, to provide a further increase of labor productivity and fund return and to achieve an even greater reduction of the cost of shipments. Much is being done in this field on the Transcaucasian Railroad, but still larger scale problems must be solved. At the same time we must decisively avoid deficiencies in organization of labor and production, to which existing serious violations of work rhythm, considerable idle times and overtime work hours are still related.

I would also like to emphasize the need for universal strengthening of labor and production discipline and to increase responsibility for the entrusted matter. Losses of work time due to idle times, goofing-off and various types of leaves with authorization of the administration are still high at a number of enterprises. Calculations show that several thousand persons do not work daily due to the indicated losses of working time alone.

A number of problems related to improving the material well-being of railroad workers has been solved recently. At the same time measures to improve the wage scale are not always being fully utilized to improve operational work and organization of labor, to strengthen labor discipline and to strengthen the cadres in production. It is necessary to see that the system of material incentives is more effective and that it provide direct dependence of the size of the prize on the labor contribution of the worker and of his creative attitude toward the matter.

A considerable position in the speech was devoted to introduction of the valuable beginning of the collective of the Moscow Railroad, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, on acceleration of freight shipments by increasing the weight and length of trains. Under modern conditions, this measure is

regarded as a primary measure in the matter of increasing the carrying capacity of the railroads.

The railroad workers of the Transcaucasian Mainline warmly supported the initiative of the railroad workers of the capital mainline and formed up and conducted more than 1,500 heavyweight trains during the first quarter and transported an additional 325,000 tons of national economic goods on them. An operating staff, which has been entrusted with preparation of specific proposals to increase the weight and length of freight trains, has been created in the railroad administration. The procedure for rewarding workers engaged in formation and driving these trains has also been developed. All this is good. But at the same time there are still unutilized capacities. The average weight of a freight train during 4 months of this year, although it increased compared to the corresponding period of last year, still did not fully fulfill the established task. The norm of section speed is also not being fulfilled. Therefore, we should labor as necessary so as to be in the vanguard of those competing to accelerate freight shipments.

This year the socialist competition is being conducted under the symbol of achieving even higher positions in fulfilling the planned tasks and adopted pledges. The railroad collective is coping successfully with most of them, having considerably overfulfilled the tasks planned for this year for some indicators. This is true of the pledge to ship freight above the plan, to increase labor productivity and to reduce the cost of shipments. However, having adopted more intensive, economically justified pledges, the railroad collective would make a new significant contribution to development of the socialist competition in rail transport.

In concluding his address, comrade Pavlovskiy, in the name of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR and the Sector Trade-Union Central Committee, expressed firm confidence that the collective of the Transcaucasian Railroad, true to the glorious labor traditions, would develop the movement even more extensively to increase the efficiency and quality of work and successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Rail Transport of Agricultural Products

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 18 May 79 p 1

[Article by N. Kerimbekov, chief engineer of the Azerbaijan Railroad]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On measures for further specialization of agricultural production and development of viniculture and wine-making in Azerbaijan" opens a new stage in the socioeconomic development of the republic. The railroad workers should also make their contribution to achievement of the postulated goals. The freight traffic turnover of the Azerbaijan Railroad will also increase as the agriculture of the republic is developed and as the material-technical base of the kolхозes and sovkhoses is strengthened and the flow of construction goods, excavation equipment, agricultural machinery,

equipment, mineral fertilizers and other material resources will be increased especially. Introduction of new capacities, expansion and reconstruction of existing capacities and more improved forms of operating transport equipment are required to make way for freight flow. Investigations are already being carried out in all these directions. Jointly with the interested organizations, the volumes of shipments for 1980 have been refined for each nomenclature of goods. Efficient schemes of the transshipping process and measures to increase the efficiency of rolling stock utilization are now being worked out.

As noted in the decree, construction of the Yevlakh-Belokany railroad line will begin in 1981. The object has already been included in the title list for preparation of design-estimate documentation within the established deadlines. A large mechanized freight yard at Kirovabad and new tracks at Dzhul'fa Station will become operational at the end of the year and electrification of the Ali-Bayramly -- Imishly section will be completed. A significant event is startup of the centralized traffic control of the 250-kilometer Alyaty-Kumlah route. The shipping process will be completely automated here for the first time on the railroad.

As a result, the carrying and transloading capacity of the railroad will be largely increased by the beginning of 1980. The decree gave a new impetus to further technical intensification of the lines and stations of the Azerbaijan Railroad, especially in grape production zones. Automatic interlocking and centralized traffic control are becoming operational on the Yevlakh-Agdam section. Additional tracks will be laid and switch and signal remote control devices will be installed at Kirovabad, Karadag and Kyurdamir stations. Taz, Alabashly, Shamkhor, Dollyar, Aghdam, Kovlyar and Tatly stations are being equipped with electrical centralized control. The list of new construction projects and reconstructed enterprises of the entire economy of the railroad is extensive. All these transformations create favorable conditions to organize shipments by optimum variants and to accelerate freight transport.

As is known, Shemakhinskiy Rayon is now a large grape producer in Azerbaijan. In 1985 it will supply almost two times more than now.

Recruiting our internal reserves, we, jointly with the State Committee of the Republic on Viniculture and Grape-Growing, have worked out measures, implementation of which will improve the transport service of the region.

We see the further improvement of the operating work of the railroad, directed toward more complete service to agriculture in shipments, in extensive introduction of leading methods of labor and progressive technology. Thus, for example, the movement toward driving trains of increased weight and length has now received a second breath. The experience of the Moscow railroad workers, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, showed what inexhaustible reserves are hidden in mass introduction of heavyweight traffic. Quite recently, relying on the experience of the leaders, the weight of trains was increased by 700 tons on the Derbent-Baladzhary section.

Yesterday's record has become today's norm. Measures have been developed, fulfillment of which will also permit an increase of the weight norms of stock and acceleration of freight traffic on a number of other sections without special capital investments.

Many opportunities for efficient use of rolling stock have been established in closer interaction of related workers on the transport conveyor. The work of the stations and spur tracks of the clients by a unified production process, the competition of the collectives of enterprises of different agencies on the "Workers' relay-race" principle and other forms of cooperation are finding extensive distribution.

Our joint efforts based on mutual assistance with the enterprises of Goskomsel'khortekhnika of the republic, permitted a reduction of rail car idle times in mineral fertilizers by 0.61 hours for unloading during January-April compared to the same period of last year. This helped to bring an additional 200 rail cars in shipment.

It is planned to ship 13 million tons of mineral fertilizers in 1981-1985 by the "Vinograd" program. The task is a serious one and requires mobilization of a large amount of rolling stock. But shipments can be carried out with fewer expenditures, which will reduce the transport expenses of agricultural enterprises.

Fertilizers are now transported in closed cars. Hard manual labor predominates in unloading them. This is the main cause of the prolonged idle times of rolling stock. And special cleaning is also required after unloading the cars before they are delivered for other goods.

Mechanized mineral fertilizer reception and storage warehouses have become operational in the republic during the past few years and many of them are being constructed. Therefore, it makes sense to transport fertilizers in hopper cars. In this case manual labor is eliminated and unloading is accelerated considerably. But to do this, the devices for mechanized loading of specialized rolling stock must be erected at the Sumgait Superphosphate Plant.

Transport of reinforced concrete supports for the grape growers is important. They are now unloaded manually from open cars and breakage of the supports is permitted in this case. It is more feasible to transport them in packets, which ensures preservation of the product and mechanization of laborious freight operations.

Special attention should be devoted to enterprises accepting or processing grape materials. Their warehouse capacities and fronts of freight operations must be increased. Thus, Baku Grape Plants Nos. 1 and 2 are limited in capacities. The railroad spur track is inadequately developed at the former and there is no track at the second plant. Only one enterprise has its own tracks in the entire southwestern part of the republic. And after all, it is here that an increase of grape production is provided. Thus,

five times more grapes will be grown in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR than at present. One should think about allocating spur tracks by the multiple-use principle with maintenance of several regions simultaneously, for example, at Goradiz, Novogolovka, Sal'yany, Nakhichevan', Norashen and other stations.

The development of the agriculture of the republic is related to many sectors of the national economy. They all enjoy the services of the railroad. We see our task in ensuring that these services are rendered at the highest level.

On Unloading Rail Cars Faster

Baku VYSOKA in Russian 19 May 79 p 1

[Article by A. Mekhtiyev]

[Text] The collective of Divichi Station has been working successfully since the beginning of the year. The railroad workers are achieving acceleration in moving goods of the national economy and more efficient utilization of transloading resources. The idle time of transit rail cars has been reduced by 0.1 hour compared to the norm by dispatching heavyweight trains and carrying out technical operations on handling rolling stock within shorter deadlines.

Especially good results were achieved by the station workers in unloading construction goods arriving for the reclamation workers and for erection of a poultry plant. In cooperation with the customers, the rolling stock has been released without delays. As a result the rail car idle time for freight operations was reduced by 2 hours compared to 1978.

The best indicators in this regard were achieved by the winners of the socialist competition -- the station duty officers A. Zalov and K. Mamedov and A. Dadashev, who makes up trains.

6521

CSO: 1823

REGIONAL

SVERDLOVSK PARTY HEAD CITES SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY WORK

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 79 p 2

[Article by B. Yel'tsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Obkom of the CPSU: "A Wealth of Collective Thought"]

[Text] The regular report and election campaign has become an important stage in the life of party organizations. Presentations were made by 110,380 communists at the meetings and conferences in our oblast. They analyzed thoroughly the work being carried out in fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, and they singled out those problems which require particular attention today.

The successes which have been achieved in the implementation of our goals are obvious. At the same time the realization of the five-year plan targets requires even more intense effort. The task of primary importance is to increase the effectiveness and quality of work. We still have quite a few deficiencies in this area. And in revealing these deficiencies, the participants in the meetings and conferences made concrete proposals on how to improve matters.

About 26,000 proposals of this kind were put forward. We counted and found that nearly half of them concerned economic issues, and 1,500 concerned the style of work. What an enormous wealth of collective thought by communists!

The study and realization of the proposals and critical comments began, one could say, on the first day of the report and election campaign. And this work now continues. The party obkom has formulated the task: every party organization must use as fully as possible every rational proposal put forward by the communists. For this purpose special plans have been developed, and the implementation of these plans will be strictly monitored.

I shall begin with the main concern, our production reserves. The report and election campaign helped us to see many of them better. For example, G. Kutuyev, leader of a brigade of drill operators at the Yestyminskaya Mine, and V. Melekhin, a toolsmith at the Vysokogorsk Mechanical Plant, spoke at the Nizhniy Tagil City conference and called on their comrades to exceed the daily targets by no less than one percent. N. Barykin, a team leader at the Kadnikovskiy Sovkhoz, assured the delegates to the Sysertskiy Rayon conference that he would grow and harvest 250 quintals of potatoes per hectare this year.

L. Abranova, a spinner at the Ural'sk Plant for the manufacture of commercial asbestos products and a delegate to the Asbest City conference pledged to fulfill another personal five-year plan within two years.

They appealed, reassured and pledged.. Of course, behind this lies primarily the initiative of the best workers, who are not satisfied with what has already been achieved and who look for opportunities to further improve their work. But these people also see opportunities for improved work by those who labor alongside them. By no means every worker, after all, can today be compared with the right flankists. It is important for the example and experience of the best workers to serve more actively as a source of inspiration for others. This has been shown to help in significantly reducing the number of those who fall behind and in improving the work of a number of collectives in Sverdlovsk, Nizhniy Tagil and in the Sysertskiy Rayon.

Much was said at the meetings and conferences about difficulties caused by faulty planning in the area of equipment and material supply systems. This is not a new subject. However, in addressing themselves to it the communists nonetheless attempted to discover their own reserves and pointed out omissions by the party and economic organs.

At the same time examples were cited to show how in daily practice a lack of attention paid to internal production reserves or to manifestations of regionalistic tendencies sometimes go unnoticed and remain undiscovered. Subsequently other people's shortfalls are brought to light and top priority is given to eliminating them, that is, circumstances of a supposedly objective nature are sought as explanations, especially those "which do not depend on us." And if we look deeper in our attempts to discover the source of the problem?

As an example, let us say, many of our enterprises do not receive their pig iron, steel or rolled products on time. This causes interruptions in their operations. This is not disputed. Nor is it disputed, however, that it is our Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine which to a significant degree creates these interruptions. Last year the combine filled less than 70 percent of its customers' orders, but it met its own needs completely and even exceeded them. And who, except ourselves, except the management of the enterprises is responsible for this? The communists have made

justified criticisms and concrete suggestions, which are now helping us to improve the situation at the combine.

In recent months the industrial sector has experienced an acute shortage of metal, as well as of other materials, fuel and raw materials. And this shortage could be counterbalanced, if only partly, by careful use of available reserves. Competition, calling for individual accounts to record savings made, was directed toward this problem. The initiative of the ten construction brigades which have pledged to meet the five-year plan targets with fewer workers is being given wide publicity.

The larger the scale and the more complex are the economic and social tasks which face us, the more obvious becomes the need to raise the level of organizational work carried out by the party committees. Many people talked about this. And particular mention was made of the need to improve in every way possible a very important part of our organizational work--the monitoring and supervision to ensure that decisions have been executed.

And the supervision must be truly effective. It is not enough to simply increase the number of people involved in it. They must be taught to see and to eliminate shortcomings and to display a higher level of principles and standards in the organization of work to execute decisions. Sometimes it is the lack of the necessary degree of principle which reduces the effectiveness of monitoring systems.

Let us take, for example, the decrees concerning the sequencing and the reduction in the number of various types of sessions. There are not many decrees of this kind. However, sessions are held as before in great numbers, and frequently there is no need for them. This was the subject of remarks by Yu. Korolev, the main agronomist at the Put' k Kommunizmu Sovkhoz at the Baykolovskiy Rayon party conference.

"They call us to the raykom in the morning, and they only begin to discuss the issue which concerns us about four in the afternoon. So a half day has been wasted..."

And that does not take into account the decrees, resolutions and other documents devoted to reducing the loss of work time by increasing labor discipline. And these losses are still very great; many points of the decrees remain on paper only. This also reflects shortcomings in the indoctrination work of the party committees and primary party organizations.

What lowers the effectiveness of this work? Profound and careful analysis of this issue was provided in the CC CPSU decree "Concerning Further Improvement in the Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work," which is now receiving a great deal of attention from the oblast's

communists. And it was mentioned by those who spoke at the report and election meetings and conferences. They criticized the buro and the party committees for instances of formalism in the formulation of propaganda and agitation work, for the tendency to become carried away with large scale projects and for a lack of attention to work which is individualized and differentiated, and which takes into account the interests and requirements of various groups of the population as well as unique factors of time and place.

"We have enough measures," noted V. Voronin, a tractor operator, at the Artemovskiy City party conference. "But they do not by any means lead to anything because sometimes they are carried out too formally. And during the time of the heaviest field work, during the sowing or harvest times you won't see an agitator at all. It is clear that some leaders do not attach any significance to sensible discussion with a small group of people."

And, indeed, our ideological work is sometimes not serious, concrete or effective enough. Much remains to be done in the light of the new decree.

There is no need to describe all 26,000 comments and proposals. And this would be impossible anyway. I would like to make another comment. We recently held a plenum of the oblast party committee at which we considered how to carry out the ideas of the communists who spoke out during the report and election campaign. The obkom made it mandatory for all party organizations to increase the amount of attention given to comments and suggestions and to take effective measures to implement them quickly. These measures, the plenum emphasized, must be in line with the party's multi-faceted work which must aim, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at a meeting with the electors, "to give every Soviet person the feeling of participation in state affairs and a feeling of confidence that his opinion and his voice will be heard and taken into account in the taking of major and minor decisions."

How are they taken into account today, right now? Having formulated the question, the plenum rated highly the experience of a number of party committees. For example, the party committee at the Uralelektrotyazhmash Plant drew on the advice offered by communists and was able to significantly improve the leadership of socialist competition. The party committee of the Kolkhoz imeni 22ogo Parts"yezda in the Baykalovskiy Rayon achieved a notable increase in the level of labor activity by animal husbandry workers and on the basis of this increased activity, a higher rate of cattle productivity was achieved. The Kirovgrad Karpinsk, and Revda gorkoms and the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Gorkom of the Sverdlovsk Raykom of the CPSU are making skillful use of the materials of the report and election campaign.

It has not been long since the report and election campaign was held, but the secretaries and department heads in the above-mentioned committees have already spoken more than once in the primary organizations, telling them about progress in the fulfillment of the set targets. And in response there have been new comments and proposals. And this conveys the essence of these presentations. In the first place they help to convince communists that what they have to say is listened to and that in this way the communists are contributing to further growth in activity levels, and in the second place these meetings give party leaders a wealth of new material, which helps in the preparation of a careful analysis of their work and in an evaluation of that work made with the highest standards in mind.

Presentations of this kind are given by many party committees. But they are carried out in different ways and at times, speaking bluntly, they do not satisfy the communists. Because they are carried out in a mechanical way only for the purpose of a report. People feel no genuine interest in being expressed in what they actually think, and they see no desire to carry out their thoughts.

Let us take, for example, the Sukhoy Log Gorkom. The decrees concerning critical comments and proposals from communists are available here. However, they are largely of a very general, declarative nature and they bind no one to anything. Nor is the Verkhoturiskiy Raykom or the Krasnoufimsk Gorkom of the party showing the necessary interest in appearances by communists. This can be explained in part by instances in which criticism has been suppressed or in which an attitude of tolerance was shown toward incorrect behavior by particular leaders. . Some party committees, while calling in words for attention to every practical comment, in practice sometimes ignore them. This state of affairs cannot be accepted. The plenum of the obkom pointed out the need to increase the demands made on leaders at all levels to carry out their duties.

Communists of Sverdlovsk Oblast face great and complex problems. In order to solve them the masses need to be mobilized for shock work. And it is not only force and energy which must be mobilized, but collective creative thought as well. In every sector of our work it helps us to find the most reliable route to success.

8543
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REGIONAL

ELIMINATING SURVIVALS OF PAST IN UZBEKISTAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 2

[Article by T. Ruzibayev, secretary of the Namanganskiy Obkom of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan: "For a Cup of Fresh Tea"]

[Text] Somehow I managed to witness a most revealing episode. During a trial run of the first production line of the Namangan Silk Combine I noticed on the shop floor some old men who had come here from the villages beyond the city.

"Well, old man, do you like it?" I asked one of them.

"It's a miracle," he answered without lifting his eyes from the rapidly moving spindles.

"Now we need workers," I said. "Bring your daughter here, old man."

But he remained silent, thinking, and in no hurry to answer.

"It's rather far," he muttered at last. "And I don't know who will be working next to her. There are all sorts of people, good and bad..."

It was now clear why the old man had taken so long to answer. I understood that a talk of a special kind was necessary.

This incident forced us to consider once again the fact that when the Uzbek men come to the new combine it represents a kind of scouting party. Somewhere in the depths of their souls they agree that their daughters and granddaughters should work here. But it is difficult, very difficult, to overcome superstitions which are centuries old. This means we need to help each one of them to do this. How...?

We discussed the matter in the obkom and the gorkom. And the general conclusion was that we needed to go into every home and knock on every heart... And so we held a meeting. Not in the club building, or in the palace of culture; we held it in a chaikhana (tea house). Here it was easier to strike up a relaxed conversation.

"Our city will soon have trolleys," I said as if for no particular reason. "They will run out to the new combine, 20 minutes there and 20 minutes back."

"Only 20 minutes?" asked one of the old men and gave his neighbor a significant look.

I felt that the time had come for a down-to-earth talk. I told the old men that in time the facilities being built for the textile workers would merge with Namangan and that a road between the two was being built. So why should they worry that their daughters would be leaving the parental home? They would be living at home, but working at the combine.

All the signs indicated that the men were pleased with this. Now it was necessary to dispel their suspicions. I noticed that among those gathered here was the old man who had expressed his fears about bad influences on his children, and I asked him a question:

"Ata, what does your daughter do at home?"

"She embroiders skull caps."

"And where does she sell them?"

"At the bazaar."

"And do you think that there are no 'bad people' at the bazaar? There you're likely to meet speculators, drunks, parasites or quail fight enthusiasts."

The old man put his head down and began to think.

"Those types are not kept on at the combine," I explained. "The people who work there are honest, reliable, cultured and just as pure at heart as your girls and boys are."

I saw that the old men were beginning to move.

"Well," said the most venerable of them, "We believe you, my son. Our daughters will go to the combine."

The old prejudices and survivals of the past are alive and persistent. We did away with the old world a long time ago, but the echoes of it can be heard in places even now, and its viruses may infect certain citizens today.

We now have a strong ideological aktiv. There are 534 "makhalliyas" committees in operation in the oblast and more than 100 building and street committees. In addition, 180 social centers have been established in the makhalliyas and neighborhoods, and about 6,000 agitators carry out mass agitation work in residential areas.

People may ask why we only mention agitation work carried out in residential areas? What about work at enterprises, on farms? The immediate answer is that party organizations are active in labor collectives as well. Moreover, a while ago the agitators functioned in earnest only in the labor collectives. And then, one time when we were evaluating our work on the ideological front, we discovered a serious deficiency. It turned out, for example, that scientific-atheistic propaganda was being carried out mostly at industrial enterprises and in educational institutions where the absolute majority of the people had nothing in common with religion; they had forgotten about it a long time ago. And those who were truly under the influence of religion frequently remained outside our field of vision.

We should not have forgotten that before the revolution Namangan alone had 330 mosques, 11 "holy places," a Russian Orthodox church, a synagogue and a seminary. This "genealogy" was reflected primarily in the actions of old people who were removed by virtue of circumstances from the active life of the production unit.

It is no accident that I began these notes by mentioning a meeting in a chaikhana. In Central Asia a chaikhana is not simply a place to drink tea. Since ancient times it has also filled another role as a kind of club, a place to get together and talk about the affairs of daily life over a cup of tea. And the religious preachers use the chaikhanas for their own purposes. But the communists of Namangan managed to push out the carriers of superstition and prejudice. Now these places have both television sets and screens for showing movies. An agitator has been assigned to every chaikhana; he converses with people and talks about the news at home and abroad.

A characteristic feature of the old Uzbek cities was the presence of isolated blocks, the so-called makhallya, where at times up to 1,000 people would be living. For the most part these would be housewives, old people and invalids, in short, people who were not directly linked to labor collectives. Frequently our ideological influence was not reaching these people. And it was here that many old superstitions were kept alive. And in some places the shameful custom of paying bride money has still not been discarded. There are still frequent instances of people who spend all their savings for a wedding and other festivities; these people may even go into debt and be forced to do without absolute necessities for a long time.

The burden of the old society is diverse and covers a wide range of areas: we still have instances of speculation, parasitism, and a disrespectful attitude toward women, which is particularly common in the East. If you look around you sometimes see a man, who many appear to be from a professional family and yet considers it shameful to go out visiting with his wife or to go to a movie, the theater or a party with her. In some families women are not present when guests are received; their only role is to prepare the food.

It was here in the makhallyas, that we directed the efforts of our ideological aktiv. Now every makhallya has agitation-propaganda groups with various sections: for cultural-educational activities, scientific-atheistic propaganda, pedagogical activities, as well as sections that concentrate on the introduction of new rites and rituals and on work among young people and women. As a rule, the sections function actively and persistently. For example, the party recently approved the work on the application of new rites as suggested by the commissions of the Gulistan Makhallya Committee of Chustskiy Rayon and the Zarkentskiy Kishlak Soviet. The entire oblast is now imitating these rites. Talks are held on raising children, making a budget and the relations between spouses.

Drunkennes is another evil against which we are arousing public opinion. It has been established that in some families a significant amount of the annual budget is spent on wine and vodka. A group of the most prestigious people from the Karaskanskiy Kishlak Soviet recently appealed through the press to all residents of the oblast to increase their struggle against drunkenness, parasitism and violations of labor discipline.

The appeal by the Karaskansk leaders met with a great response. And how could it be otherwise? How many crimes are the result of drunkenness or greed! Actions of this kind are absolutely unacceptable, especially in a party environment. And they have been known to occur in these circumstances. The former chairman of the Uychinsk Raypo, Dzhamaliddinov, was engaged in plundering the people's money and state funds by means of various machinations and document forgeries. For example, he and his accomplices acquired illegally more than 100 (meshkotary) for 37 kopecks each and sold them for 86 kopecks each. The difference, which amounted to 25,000 rubles, was pocketed by the criminals, who have, of course, been punished as they deserved.

While increasing the struggle against ugly and shameful phenomena of this kind, the oblast party organization tries to devote more attention to propaganda for new customs and traditions and to concentrate public opinion on people who have a rich inner world, people who are truly beautiful in their work and everyday life. And, of course, those people are wrong who consider that everyday life is a purely personal sphere. No, it is not a purely private matter; it also concerns public interests and plays an important role in the formation of the new person who is free of various prejudices and remnants of the past.

And we have many good and genuine people. And in general they are the ones who determine the atmosphere of our society. Their voices, their opinions, their initiative and the example of their lives are for us a guarantee of the final victory over the survivals of the old world.

REGIONAL

ODESSA PARTY HEAD REVIEWS ECONOMIC GOALS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by N. Kirichenko, first secretary of the Odessa obkom: "A Martial Feat, a Labor Feat"]

[Text] The Belt of Glory. In a 60-km arc its oak, chestnut and plane-tree groves and avenues extended through the places where the main line of defense of the heroic city of Odessa was located in the terrible year of 1941 and where the immortal feats of the sailors, infantrymen, artillerymen and members of the people's militia earned them everlasting glory. There, at the walls of the city they fought to the death. The fierce battles of those days are commemorated by the majestic monuments erected in villages, at road crossings, and even in the open steppe. These are monuments to the unconquerable will of the heroes who defended the honor and independence of the Homeland.

Thirty-five years ago, on 10 April 1944, the Red Flag was hoisted on the Odessa Ballet and Opera Theater. On that day the entire county heard over the radio: "Today, 10 April, as a result of a skillful turning maneuver carried out by infantry and cavalry-mechanized units in conjunction with a frontal attack, the forces of the Third Ukrainian Front have regained possession of one of the major economic and political centers of the country, an oblast center of the Ukraine and one of the most important ports on the Black Sea--Odessa, a formidable strong point in the German defense, covering routes to the central regions of Romania." On that day Moscow saluted the valiant troops in the name of the homeland with 24 artillery salvoes from 324 artillery pieces.

The heroic defense of Odessa, its 73 days and nights of fire in 1941, and 10 April 1944, the day of the city's liberation, are events that are indissolubly linked. They have become a symbol of the courage and selfless devotion to duty of the Soviet soldier. And on this day, everything we have done, everything we have managed to achieve in the field of peaceful work, we relate to the martial feat of the man in the grey greatcoat. On the granite of the memorial erected in the village Primlinskoie are engraved the words "We fought to the death here to defend life." To be

free, to be able to work, to transfigure and beautify the earth. And the work of our hands is the best memorial to those who gave what was most dear, their lives, in the name of the highest ideals, in the name of the freedom and well-being of their fatherland.

On the road from Odessa to Nikolayev, in the village of Grigorevka, where the "eastern sector of the Odessa defense" was once located, there stands a monument to a naval amphibious landing party. The enemy had positioned batteries of heavy guns here, and were systematically shelling the city and the port. On the night of 21-22 September 1941, the cruisers "Red Crimea," "Red Caucasus" and the destroyers "Alert," "Irreproachable" and "Merciless" landed an amphibious force, the Third Naval Infantry Regiment. The fighting was heavy. The sailors wiped out the batteries and pushed the enemy back. The heroic deed of this landing party has been inscribed forever in the history of the city.

Since those days, the places where the fighting once raged have changed beyond recognition. Here it is as though martial exploits and labor exploits are related. In the village Grigorevka, located on the shore of the estuary, an enormous industrial complex has been constructed. The first section of a large chemical plant has begun operation, and a port capable of handling large ocean-going vessels has been built. The foundations have been laid for a new city, named Yuzhnyy (Southern). This industrial complex was truly shock construction work. It was erected with an exceptionally short deadline. Thousands of Odessa's residents helped the builders by coming out en masse for voluntary weekend work.

The workers of Odessa responded with gratitude to the warm heartfelt words of the letter of salutation sent by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on the occasion of opening the first section of the Odessa portside plant. "Let me express my firm conviction that you will continue in the future to fight to put the second section projects into operation ahead of schedules and to make the planned capacities of the Odessa portside plant operational, and that your experience in efficiently organizing operations and in skillfully concentrating labor and material resources in the most important sectors will be used by all collectives involved with construction projects being built on a compensatory basis." Work on the second section of the plant is proceeding successfully. When it goes into operation at the end of the current year, the plant's capacity will reach 900,000 tons of liquid ammonia per year. The construction of still another portside complex is contemplated. Here, on the shore of the Grigorevskiy estuary, a large-scale major port is projected.

And now we find ourselves in those places where the "western sector of the Odessa defense" was located, where the low bank of the dry estuary once stood like a wall and where a furious battle raged. Those banks no longer exist, and in fact only the name of the dried-up estuary remains. There

is the water area of Port Il'ichevskiy, the largest in the country. Ships registered at this port sail every sea and ocean in the world. The port is growing and expanding. The opening of the railroad crossing across the sea between Il'ichevskiy-Varna, at the end of last year was a major event. The first to enter the new sea route joining the two fraternal countries of the USSR and Bulgaria was the steamship the "Heroes of Odessa" belonging to our Bulgarian friends.

Patrice Lumumba Avenue is handsome with its canopy of mighty plane-trees. This is one of the main highways of the city, leading to the new residential complexes, the Cheremushki of Odessa and the V. Tairov Settlement. But during the Odessa defense a military airport was located here at which the 69th Fighter Group was based. These pilots covered themselves with everlasting glory while battling in the skies over Odessa. The group was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the honorary name of the Odessa Guard Group. Twelve of the group's pilots were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their defense of the Odessa skies.

Far away in the open steppe rises the hand-constructed Pill of Glory, immortalizing the heroic deed of the infantrymen of the 421st Rifle Division. Now the G. Kotoskiy village, an enormous residential unit with handsome multistorey buildings, a broad avenue, and bustling highways, has arisen near to the mound. Plants have been built a new industrial district is coming into being.

And it is the same everywhere. The military exploits of our soldiers defended this land, and labor exploits are transforming it.

Monolithic unity and faithfulness to the ideals of the great party of communists was demonstrated in the recent elections to the Supreme Soviet by Odessa voters in casting their votes for the best sons and daughters of the homeland. Hero of Socialist Labor Evgeniy Lyk'yanovich Ovchar was among the deputies elected. During the Great Patriotic War he served in the front lines, and has headed the Dawn of Communism kolkhoz for a long time. It is due to zealous manager and communist Evgeniy Ovchar that the kolkhoz is solidly based and that its economic position is improving from year to year.

At the agricultural machinery plant imeni the October Revolution, and even beyond its limits, the name of Boris Alekseyevich Shevchenko is well known. He has worked there for years as the head of a team of fitters. In recognition of his selfless labor and his high degree of skill he has been named a Hero of Socialist Labor. But in September of the dread year of 1941 Shevchenko, a Red Navy man on the cruiser "Red Caucasus," was under orders to Odessa as a member of the assault party that landed at Grigorevka.

The frontline soldier Anatoliy Timofeyevich Volchenko works at the crane-building plant imeni the January Uprising. On holidays his chest is decorated with many medals and two orders, those of Lenin and of the Red Star. He has an unusual past. In October 1941, an 11-year-old, he became a son

of the regiment. Together with the Fourth Guards Cavalry, commanded by General I. A. Pliyev, he participated in many fierce battles and proved himself to be a courageous scout. In recognition of his exemplary execution of his mission during the liberation of Odessa, he was awarded the Order of the Red Star. Later other medals appeared on the young fighter's tunic, "For Combat Service," "For Courage." After the war he became a foundryworker. His selfless labor earned Anatoliy Timofeyevich his country's highest decoration, the Order of Lenin.

The military exploits of Ivan Aleksandrovich Men'shikov, a lathe operator at a press and automatic machinery plant, have been recognized and rewarded with eight medals. For his current deeds of labor he has been awarded the Orders of Lenin and of the October Revolution.

How many of them there are, these glorious names, in Odessa, that are our pride and that incarnate the best traits of our contemporaries. True sons and daughters of the homeland, they are unflinching in battle and selfless in labor!

Those toiling in our oblast have now successfully begun the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The industry in the oblast fulfilled the targets of the first quarter for realizing production. In the vanguard of socialist competition are found collectives from the "Stroygidravlika" plant and a cable plant. For last year's results these enterprises have been awarded the challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Soviet of Ministers, this All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Komsomol Central Committee; last year was marked by a great labor victory for the farmers of the oblast. A record quantity of grain, 1.504 million tons, was added to the state granaries. "The one-and-a-half million mark must become the norm" is the motto under which socialist competition is developing in the countryside. The sowing of early grain has been carried out under moved-up deadlines and with high quality. Corn and soybean farmers and collectives cultivating sugar beets and sunflowers are now preparing for field work. To make the 10th Five-Year Plan one of increased labor effectiveness and quality is the main task the working collectives of the oblast have set themselves.

In the central park imeni Shevchenko, on a steep bank at the edge of the sea, a memorial obelisk to the Unknown Sailor rises like an arrow. This is post number one. Here Pioneers and Komsomols have been standing as a guard of honor for 11 years now. This honor is well deserved by the best of the best. Every time, while changing guard, they proceed with precise, measured step along the Avenue of Glory where everything serves to remind them of past battles and of the greatness of the soul of Soviet man. And as a mark of great respect for the deed of the heroes resound the words engraved in the granite stele: "You entrusted your immortality to the Homeland, and your names are not forgotten."

REGIONAL

OBLAST FIRST SECRETARY CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by V. Ignatov, first secretary of the CPSU Voronezh obkom: "Verifying Performance"]

[Text] The decree has been adopted, the socialist commitments have been confirmed, measures have been drafted.... The comprehensive, considered collective opinion has been condensed into a document in which everything, it seems, has been taken into account. But no matter how well-founded and reasoned the decision is, it must be supported by consistent organizational work and, I do not hesitate to use the word, a pedantic verification of performance. It is precisely on this that the coefficient useful result of all the party, soviet and economic directives and the suggestions made by work collectives depends.

I remember how M. Savinkova, a tester at the Elektronika production association, spoke at a party obkom plenum on ways of achieving high-quality, stable results. She noted that, "Just as a modern computer is composed of individual units of integrated circuits, so also are the achievements of the entire enterprise made up of the successes of sections, shifts, and teams of the labor victories won at every work site."

This association's collective is strongly defending its lead in oblast and all-union competition. Verification of performance is underway, whether it is a matter of a party decision or an administrative order, of a shop commitment or an individual production plan. A well-organized system of control helps to determine correctly the degree of effectiveness and of quality with which plans and commitments are being realized.

Experience shows that both current and projected tasks are accomplished with much better results and at lower cost where Lenin's requirement that people be checked and that actual performance be verified is considered as a paramount importance.

Again and again one is convinced of the power of monitoring as one visits work places, meets with communists and nonparty members, analyzes the results of the recently completed reporting and election campaign conducted

in party organizations, and the implementation of mandates and proposals received in the course of preparing for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The continued improvement in the style and methods of management is furthered to no small degree by the established practice of regular reports at CPSU plenums, at the obkom, gorkom and raykom level, and at sessions of local soviets on their activity on the implementation of decisions, and on the realization of the critical comments and suggestions made by workers.

In the course of the report presentations and elections within party organs, nearly 30,000 critical comments and suggestions were made. This number alone reflects the high degree of activity of communists and their involvement in our common cause. And the fact that over half of these comments have been acted on and that of the hundred of thousands of proposals made by those voting for deputies to local councils, 800 have already been implemented, we can justifiably attribute to the rising level of verification of implementation.

The labor collectives of the Levoberezhnyy rayon of Voronezh have been the imitators of many worthwhile innovations. It was here that the movement with the motto "To work without any laggards" began and then spread throughout the oblast. And here is how it started. A few years ago a competition to sharply reduce the number of production subdivisions not meeting their production quotas, to increase labor productivity and to introduce new technology was instituted at the initiative of communists and deputies in a number of shops in an aviation plant. The party raykom is to be commended for correctly estimating the possibility of beginning such a campaign, and then supporting it in every way.

Primarily, the party raykom directed the cadres' attention to increasing their role in tightening plan discipline, in developing the activity of the workers, and in strengthening a high degree of organization and reciprocal exactingness at all work places. All aspects of these problems were considered in detail at plenums, meetings of the party aktiv, sessions of the rayon soviet, and seminars. Lagging enterprises received special supervision.

Compared to 1975, the number of production subdivisions in the rayon was halved as was the number of workers not fulfilling their quotas. Last year rayon enterprises met their targets for production, increase of labor productivity, and output of consumer goods.

Overall, the number of enterprises in the rayon not able to cope with the production program has dropped from somewhere between 50 and 60 percent to 2 or 3, and in some months there are none at all. The number of workers not meeting their output norms has been halved.

Supervision to the degree required by modern demands is not only a means of correcting shortcomings, but also affords the possibility of providing effective assistance before it is too late. It is to this latter aspect that we are devoting ever greater attention.

At one time a group of rayons in the eastern part of our oblast were in an economically weak position in comparison with the rest. Their administrators were criticized. But this did not improve results. A careful study of conditions existing at these places showed that one of the reasons for the significant lag of these rayons was that the demands made on the cadres were insufficient and that supervision of the execution of adopted decisions was weak. Today, groups consisting of party obkom members, oblast soviet deputies, specialists, outstanding production workers, and employees of oblast organizations are regularly sent to these rayons. The groups carefully study the situation at lagging firms and help them to use their reserves in production in scientific achievements and in modern methods more effectively. Last year such groups worked well at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Borisoglebskiy, Gribanovski, Novokhoperskiy and other rayons. Of course, we are not counting on immediate results, but the first and, as one might say, encouraging steps have been taken.

Renovation plans for the Kirov plant envisaged a significant expansion in the output of polybutadiene rubber. Additional capacities are planned for introduction this year. However, due to circumstances beyond the control of the kollektiv, the equipping of the project under construction was delayed indefinitely. The all-union production association Soyuzkauchuk, taking this into consideration, planned a 1980 output for the enterprise markedly lower than the directed targets.

What could this have led to? To ruining the current and the five-year plans, to a delay in putting new production into operation and, in the final analysis, to injuring the prestige of the kollektiv which, by the way, is not used to finding itself among the laggards. The communists and deputies made a counterproposal to the party committee and the plant administration. In essence, they suggested that, using the facilities of the construction that had been begun, grades of rubber now in increased demand on the world market, instead of those called for by the directive, be produced by expanding working process setups. Calculations indicated that by increasing the output of butadiene-styrene rubber, the plant would earn up to R10 million extra income in a year and, in the same period, pay for all costs connected with constructing the complex and obtaining the essential equipment. This was really an excellent solution to the problem.

The oblast party committee supported the chemical workers' initiative. The proposal was approved by the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry as well. Judging by the energy and persistence with which the kollektiv undertook to carry out their assignment, one cannot doubt that they will succeed.

The organization and the supervision of the execution of work are two aspects of a single process. Practical results that help the work to progress are emphasized. This is part of the reason for perfecting the way work execution is supervised. This includes a whole system of forms and methods, among which are close attention to regulations concerning work documents, the organization of inspections and records. Great demands on cadres, of course, are placed at the forefront.

The discussion at the obkom bureau about the administration of the Bobrovskiy party raykom by local soviets of national deputies is characteristic in this plan. A thorough analysis revealed substantial defects in the operation of the party raykom and in the executive committees of rayon and rural soviets. What were the shortcomings to which we chiefly directed our attention? To the weak supervision over implementing decisions. Many were not supported by detailed organizational measures, and the location and role of deputies, permanent commissions, and social initiative bodies were not always established. As a rule only a small circle of officials participated in supervision. In addition, many decisions were only superficially worked out and thus, naturally, implementing them was made more difficult or completely impossible.

Shortcomings of the same kind were unfortunately discovered in certain other rayons of the oblast. The bureau of the party obkom has devised a detailed operational program to eliminate them, and the fulfillment of the decision on this matter is being systematically monitored.

Further improvements in the management of the national economy requires increasing the personal responsibility of administrative economic cadres, and the more detailed and effective arrangement for the verification of the implementation of the decisions adopted, as was emphasized by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November 1978 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Inculcating a party approach, really stringent demands for carrying out party and state directives and one's own decisions has become one of the most important concerns of the party obkom.

Certain administrators had to be reminded about the necessity of a party approach to the work entrusted to them of checking on the execution of the performance of oblispolkom divisions and administrations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement in Handling Workers' Letters in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." In several administrations, particularly those of the bakery and the fuel industries, as well as those of municipal and domestic services, several instances come to light of a formalistic approach to the critical comments and proposals made by workers. The problem was discussed at the party obkom bureau. As a result of measures taken in the oblispolkom divisions and administrations, they began to devote serious attention to the letters.

The attention paid to improving the style and methods of managing the development of the economy and to communist upbringing is the source of the

generally good results obtained by Voronezh workers on the highways of the five-year plan. The industrial workers fulfilled their state plan for the volume of production realized ahead of schedule last year and exceeded it by over R43 million. The fact that during a single year, 130 of them were awarded the Emblem of Quality testifies to the high technical level of our manufacturers. The prestige of the workers, engineering staff cadres, scientists and designers has been greatly increased by, let's call them, newcomers, such as the IL-86 airbus, and more advanced samples and models of heavy mechanical presses and custom-made machines, excavators and industrial robots, different kinds of rubber and tires, video-recorders, modern electronic technology....

Construction workers significantly expanded the volume of capital investment put into production and put a number of important projects, both industrial and cultural-personal, into operation.

Consistent and persevering work on implementing the party's agricultural policy is providing increasing returns. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, the gross harvest of sugar beets, for example, has increased by two-thirds, and that of grain, by one-third. The oblast last year fulfilled its plan for sales of grain to the state. The targets for purchases of fruits, vegetable and potatoes were exceeded. It is true that we did not manage to achieve the planned level of procurements of sugar beets, but nevertheless during these 3 years we have delivered 12 million tons of roots, more than during the entire preceding five-year plan.

We realize that, although overall results were not bad, we still have many unused reserves, shortcomings and bottlenecks. A number of enterprises cannot cope with the program of delivering products according to contract. Nor is it any secret that far from everything possible has been done to improve the quality, reliability and durability of goods and to increase the output of high quality goods for the public. In a word, there is something to work on, there is something to which one can apply one's knowledge, strength and experience.

In reply to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's pre-election speech, permeated by his great concern for the flourishing and the consolidation of the power of our beloved fatherland, for increasing the well-being of the nation and insuring the peaceful conditions for the constructive labor of Soviet people, the workers of the oblast will double and triple their efforts to achieve far better indicators, both quantitative and qualitative.

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REGIONAL

IMPROVE ECONOMIC TRAINING OF SVERDLOVSK PARTY PERSONNEL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by V. Mazyrin, chief of the division of propaganda and agitation of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee: "It Will Become Habitual"]

[Text] Not long ago I happened to hear the following conversation at one of the bread stores in Sverdlovsk.

"May I have a quarter of a loaf, please" the customer asked

"No, take a half. Or are you trying to save five kopecks?" the clerk responded sarcastically.

"It is not a matter of five kopecks. I don't want something good to be wasted, but it would get stale."

This slightly elderly woman had studied economics. And her reasoning was correct. For her a quarter loaf of bread was not a matter of kopecks, but rather of goods created by human labor. This point of view is typical of a person brought up to respect the labor of others.

Is such upbringing one of the goals of the propagation of economic knowledge? It certainly is, but on a broader scale. Economics training is expected to promote thrifty, more rational use of everything we have that is produced by our economy. It should teach a person not to tolerate any manifestations of waste and losses resulting from mismanagement, negligence, and irresponsibility.

This is a very important challenge. Its timeliness was reemphasized in the decisions of the November 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech to the voters. Every individual should be sincerely concerned for public property.

In solving this problem a great deal depends on improving the effectiveness and educational role of economic training. About 2 million working people in Sverdlovskaya Oblast will go through the course of economic

training in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Qualified propagandists have been prepared for this and more than 3,000 special lecture halls and 450 offices have been set up.

In conformity with the CPSU Central Committee decree on the work of party organizations in the Bashkir ASSR, we are instructing oblast propaganda personnel to aim at developing in students a thrifty attitude toward socialist property and an ability to apply new knowledge in the struggle to raise labor productivity and improve the quality of output at every work position. Most of the training leaders have personal creative plans for the five-year period and following them they involve students in the search for reserves to raise production efficiency and to take an active part in competition under the slogan "Produce more output of better quality with lower costs." N. Kochneva of Uralmash, V. Zav'yalov of the Uralasbest Combine, P. Dorokhov of the Severskiy Pipe Plant, and others are skillfully propagandizing concrete economic knowledge and party economic policy in word and deed.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan so far students have begun 21,000 collective accounts of savings and 100,000 individual ones. These accounts are steadily growing. If we put them all together the result is an enormous amount of ferrous and nonferrous metal, fuel, and electrical energy conserved, enough to operate more than one large enterprise for several years.

The collectives of the Uralmash Production Association, the Kachkanar Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Severskiy Pipe Plant, the Sverdlovsk Machine Building Plant imeni Kalinin, the Sverdlovskgrazhdanstroy Trust, and the Borodulinakiy Soykhos are achieving good results in competition for rational use of material and labor resources. They are making skillful use of moral and material incentives for the winners in labor competition. The open hearth shop at the Severskiy Pipe Plant has initiated an effective form of moral training: collective responsibility for violation of discipline. Tens of thousands of shops, shifts, sections and brigades in the oblast have followed this initiative. There have been marked improvements in the working schedule everywhere and losses and work time have been reduced.

New production capacities have been launched in recent years at the Pervoural'sk New Pipe Plant. According to standards several thousand persons should have been required to launch them. But the enterprise worked it out with available employees freed from their jobs by mechanization and automation of production processes, combining jobs, and mutual replaceability among workers. Here is another example. The country's first shop for rolling Bethlehem beams was launched ahead of schedule in Nizhniy Tagil'. The economic training of personnel, who were able to cut construction time under difficult conditions, also played a part in this triumph.

We organize economic training following a long-range plan. The oblast, city, and rayon party committees keep close track of performance of this

plan. Special public councils help them. They coordinate the work of propagandists, disseminate know-how, and search for ways to relate the training process more closely to practical work. The public councils and, needless to say, party committees focus attention on how economic training is promoting education in thriftiness, the introduction of cost accounting, and fulfillment of obligations.

These are large, multifaceted problems. While working on them it is important to keep an eye on the work of all sectors, avoid a narrow orientation in economic training, and broaden the search for reserves. It is difficult to have highly effective training otherwise. Suppose that designers are competing to reduce the weight of a machine in order to decrease steel use. But at the same place tons of metal are being thrown out as scrap. The competitors will record kilograms of building materials conserved in their personal account books, but right next door the same materials are being shoved into the ground. Some people struggle to save minutes while others are forced to stand idle for hours or come late to work. These cases are not, unfortunately, rare. They even occur at such leading enterprises as Uralmash, the Uralasbest Combine, and the Ural Railroad Car Plant.

Why does this happen? It is apparently because not every individual is striving to be thrifty. Even well-organized economic training does not usually produce results if it is not accompanied by skillful organization of labor and careful indoctrination work at the enterprise.

It is just one step further from disrupting this bond to formalism in economic propaganda. Some party organizations in Sverdlovsk learned to write good training plans, prepared propagandists, and acquired the necessary literature, but then, to judge by everything, they felt they had done enough. The leaders are not interested in whether the plans are carried out, what real results the work of propagandists produces, and whether physical facilities are used correctly. Classes are underway, they say, and that is fine. Therefore we find that the classes go their way and the collective's work to improve the economic indexes of production goes its way. The bond between them is a relative thing.

It is not accidental that, despite the broad extent of economic training, the level of economic literacy of many workers is inadequate today. After analyzing these problems the oblast party committee decided to intensify the training of the middle management level, the foremen, job supervisors, and heads of sovkhos divisions. No one would ever think of becoming a doctor or teacher without special training. But here we meet a leader of production who does not know the fundamentals of economics. In their ignorance such people accept losses which they consider "inevitable" to be proper. Their subordinates follow their example: the worker who considers machine downtime a normal thing; the driver who spills broken bricks on the road to the construction site; the clerk who does not know the correct price for a piece of bread.

The task of converting knowledge into deep convictions is still going slowly. This was discussed at the plenum of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, which considered the tasks of further improvement of economic training and indoctrination of working people in light of the decision of the 25th party congress. After a critical evaluation of work thus far, the plenum declared it necessary to make economic training much more effective and strengthen its bond with the life of work collectives and with people's everyday experiences. Close cooperation between propagandists and school administrators and direct ties between the work of schools and seminars and the activities of public and economic bodies were considered especially important in indoctrination work.

The number of lectures given and classes held should not be a measure of the effectiveness of propaganda. The principal criterion is the concrete result. Thrift must become a habit for everyone.

A comprehensive approach is needed to instill this habit. The family, general educational school, vocational-technical school, and higher educational institution have important roles to play in this. But research has shown that many graduates of vocational-technical schools do not know how to determine the norms for inputs of work time and materials to produce particular types of output. The graduates of *tekhnikums* do not have much knowledge on this level either. And where do engineers who are uncertain about techniques of economic analysis come from? Indeed, they come from higher educational institutions.

Economic knowledge can only be disseminated and become conviction if all forms of ideological work and all means of ideological influence on the masses are used. The recent oblast party conference pointed this out specially. The delegates correctly criticized mistakes and omissions in ideological work and spoke of the need to be even more persistent in implementing the comprehensive approach to organizing all indoctrination work.

The challenges facing Sverdlovskites are difficult. But they are being steadily met. This is shown by the results of the first three years of the five-year plan, whose assignments were fulfilled by the working people of the Middle Urals. It is also shown by the everyday behavior of people who are striving to observe the interests of the collective and the state in all things great and small. We see such behavior at every step today. More and more often, we see how much Soviet people value public property.

REGIONAL

COORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL WORK ADVANCED IN MOLDAVIA

A Comprehensive Program Appraised

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 2

[Text] The scientific community of Moldavia is going through a qualitatively new stage of development. The profound processes of agricultural concentration and specialization and the growth of large-scale production have emphasized the need for a sharp increase in the effectiveness and quality of the scientific research, the pooling of the forces of scientists, and the coordination of the activity of the institutions of science. It is to this task that the efforts of the administrators of the scientific institutions and the party and soviet organs were directed by last year's August decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the Council of Ministers of MSSR [Moldavian SSR] on "Further improvement of the planning of the scientific research work and acceleration of the introduction of the results of this work in production."

In a conversation with a SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA correspondent the progress made in implementation of the provisions of this document and the work done for introduction of the problem-oriented method of planning are discussed by AN [Academy of Sciences], MSSR President A. A. Zhuchenko, chairman of the Republic Council for Coordination of Interdepartmental Scientific-Technical Problems.

[Question] First of all, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, would you care to dwell briefly on the nature of the problem-oriented method of planning. Why did the introduction of this planning not become possible prior to the current stage?

[Answer] The achievements of the republic scientists and their contribution to the solution of the most important national economic problems are

well known. At the same time, the effectiveness of the scientific research work, and particularly the rates of introduction, still do not meet the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia, which congresses assigned the task of all-possible acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The main reasons for this situation are to be found in the inadequate relationship between the subjects of the scientific research and the pressing problems of development of the republic's national economy. Another reason is the dispersal of the scientific potential to cover a multitude of questions, often of secondary importance. At the same time, successful solution of most of the scientific-technical problems requires the concentration of a fairly substantial scientific potential. This is due not only to the complexity of the problems themselves and the need for a comprehensive approach to the solution of them but also to the time factor and the requirements respecting the end results of the research. Despite the current rates and scale of the scientific research work, only 4-5 years are allotted for the solution of even the most complex problems and the success achieved in widespread and rapid introduction of the results obtained is dependent on the technological quality of the recommendations.

The deficiencies in the system of planning of NIR [scientific research work] are manifested with particular clarity in the circumstances surrounding the change to large-scale production. A careful study of the work of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Siberian Scientific Center, a study approved, as we know, by the Party Central Committee, has brought us to the conclusion that the current stage of development of the republic's economics and science has produced all the preconditions for a change to the problem-oriented method of planning the scientific research work.

What are the features of the application of this method in the conditions prevailing in our republic? First of all, it makes possible an interdepartmental approach to the solution of the most important scientific-technical problems. In other words, the republic's scientific institutions are enlisted in the solution of the most urgent problems regardless of their departmental subordination. Also, the principal attention is focused on the regional scientific-technical problems. It should be emphasized, however, that the regional concept is an extremely contingent one. Many of the solutions obtained by the scientists of Moldavia can be applied--and in part are already being applied--on an all-Union scale.

Special attention has been focused on the task of synthesizing the fundamental and applied research. On the basis of the scope and character of the problem we assign a lead scientific institution and its cohorts and from among the top scientists and specialists we set up a council to deal with the problem. On the basis of the manpower, capital, and material and technical base, the scientific work is "apportioned" by periods and the time and character of its accomplishment and specific time limits for incorporating it in production are defined. As we have already noted, for each problem we assign a task involving a comprehensive, system approach to

its solution, one which insures maximum scope in its application. In this connection, the basic document governing the introduction of the achievements of science is the state plan for development of the national economy and its sectors. It is obviously on this basis that the recommendations of science acquire state importance.

In no instance does the change to the problem-oriented principle of planning adversely affect--on the contrary it increases--the significance of the factors of internal motivation of the scientist and his individuality; in the new situation the scientists deal with the goal and the task and then the path followed for its accomplishment, including the right to essentially new ideas and approaches, are left to the researcher.

[Question] As we know, the development of the comprehensive programs is now completed. What was the technology of this work and how were the programs evolved?

[Answer] First the Academy of Sciences, in collaborations with the republic Gosplan, prepared the methodological directives for the compilation of the comprehensive programs, the statute regarding a problem council, and the other regulating interdepartmental coordination documents. The academy presidium and the coordination council held joint meetings with the colleagues of the ministries and state committees. They also assigned the goal of determining the needs of the various sectors of the national economy with respect to the relevant scientific work projects. The meeting of the republic council carefully reviewed the list of the most important scientific-technical problems, those chiefly responsible for fulfillment and their collaborators, and the base enterprises tasked with introduction of the experimental industrial prototypes of the new equipment and technologies. Of course, because of the limited capacity of the republic's scientific potential, the list of approved problems includes only the most important ones. In compiling the programs we had to take into account the plans approved previously. Hence, along with the implementation of the planned comprehensive programs, the council is now already working on the preparation of plans for the 1980-85 period. One of the council's most important tasks is the delineation of long-term research programs dealing with overall republic problems on the basis of the forecasts currently being developed for scientific-technical progress in the national economy. Another characteristic of the comprehensive programs is the principle of their special-purpose financing and material-technical supply.

[Question] It would be interesting, as an example of some of the problems, to learn about the gist of them.

[Answer] Let us take, by way of example, the protection and rational utilization of the natural resources of Moldavia. We know that the scope of the changes in the republic--including changes in entire natural landscapes, the formation of new industrial complexes and population centers, and the intensification of production, especially in the realm of agriculture--is

bringing up a whole series of major natural science and socioeconomic problems. Hence, the problem solution plan "The Natural Resources of Moldavia and their Utilization" maps out comprehensive programs which aim at protection and rational utilization of the water resources, including purification of the waters and development of low-waste and drainage-free water consumption technologies, protection and increase of soil fertility, development of biological principles for the use and protection of the plant and animal world, more effective exploitation of the mineral raw materials, etc. Within the framework of the problem pertaining to the "development of biological principles for an adaptive system of agriculture in the context of its concentration and specialization" there is the task of increasing the adaptive potential of all the elements of agricultural production, a matter of importance not only for obtaining high yields but also for protecting the environment from pollution and destruction, reducing the input of energy resources per unit of agricultural output, etc.

In the realm of physics, chemistry and technology the comprehensive programs provide for the acquisition of new materials and the development of highly effective technological processes, instruments and devices.

The problem pertaining to "Improvement of Control of the Economic and Social Processes" focuses particular attention on forecasting the development and distribution of the productive forces over the long term, preparation of the scientific principles governing the development of the republic's agricultural-industrial complex, and comprehensive planning of the economic and social development of the cities, rural administrative regions, and enterprises.

A characteristic feature of most of the programs is the participation in their implementation of scientists and specialists of various specialities, the close association between the fundamental and applied research, and the orientation of the final stages of the work toward a practical yield in the national economy.

[Question] What manpower has been recruited for the work on the comprehensive programs and how many programs have been adopted for implementation?

[Answer] Up to this point we have adopted 20 republic-wide programs. In addition, the scientific institutions of the Academy, in collaboration with the scientific-production associations of the Ministry of Agriculture, are working on 19 comprehensive programs which are going to be instrumental in the solution of urgent problems in the field of breeding, plant growing and animal husbandry. For the work on all these problems we have enlisted institutions of the Academy of Sciences, seven of the republic's VUZ's, 37 sector institutes and divisions, 30 Union NII [scientific research institutes] and their affiliates, and seven planning and design and technological institutes. Participating in the work are more than 1,200 scientists and approximately 2,000 specialists.

[Question] The work on the comprehensive programs obviously requires particularly efficient coordination and control. How are these problems being resolved?

[Answer] Overall supervision is being provided by a republic Council on coordination, which has been set up and is already functioning. The problems which are fairly similar are brought together in four sections. For each problem we have set up its own council and we have approved supervisors for the problems and sections. Working with the scientists of the Academy of Sciences in heading up the work on a number of the most important problems are leading scientists of Kishinev State University (Imeni V. I. Lenin), Kishinev Polytechnical Institute, and the sector institutes.

I would like to emphasize the fact that the change to the problem-oriented principle of planning of scientific research work requires the introductory work mentioned in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress—which is, of course, not a simple matter. It requires great effort and effective organization of all the links involved in the comprehensive programs. It is especially important to overcome the narrow departmental approach to the task of solving the most important problems. The great scope of the task of introduction of completed work is producing an unprecedented growth of the responsibility of the scientists for the efficacy of their recommendations and is lending special importance to efficiency, diligence and discipline.

These and many other tasks require persevering work on our part.

Coordination of Scientific Programs

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 2

[Excerpt] SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA has already acquainted its readers with the essence of the republic-approved, program-oriented method of planning scientific research.

The materials under our new heading continue the discussion we began.

Today we discuss the first steps taken by the recently established republic Council for Coordination of Intersectorial Scientific-Technical Programs.

Among the most important top-priority subjects we should first of all single out the intersectorial scientific-technical problems the solution of which is generally the concern of not one but several ministries and departments. As examples of such problems we may cite the purification of drainage waters,

the development of anticorrosion measures, the problem of new electrophysical methods, the processing of materials, etc.

Let us consider the task of purification of drainage waters by way of an example. The task is delineated thusly: developing methods of physico-chemical and biological purification of industrial and household wastes and the wastes of animal husbandry complexes. Also included are not only actual cleaning but also utilization of valuable components. The leading scientific institution dealing with this problem is the Institute of Chemistry of the AN [Academy of Sciences], MSSR [Moldavian SSR]. Collaborating institutions are the Moldkommunproyekt [Moldavian Institute of Municipal Planning], the NII [Scientific Research Institute] of Hygiene and Epidemiology, the polytechnical institute, the geology administration, and the Kolkhozstroyproyekt [Institute of Kolkhoz Construction Planning].

The final result of this work is of interest to virtually every sector of the national economy. However, each ministry or department approaches the task of solving this kind of intersectorial problem from the standpoint of its own interests. This is why we have also set up the Republic Council for the Coordination of Intersectorial Scientific Problems. The council is headed by the president of the Academy of Sciences of MSSR.

The council is not only a coordinating but also a scientific and methodological organ. Its decisions respecting solution of the intersectorial scientific-technical problems and implementation of the results are mandatory for all the scientific institutions regardless of their departmental allegiance.

The republic council compiles long-range scientific-technical forecasts for the most important problems connected with development of the republic's national economy. It works out comprehensive programs, helps in implementation of them, prepares suggestions with respect to practical application of the research results, etc.

The question arises: in practice how will the republic council check the work of the councils or, to put it more precisely, how will it check the progress of implementation of a particular comprehensive program? The decision taken calls for the following procedure: to check the work of the institutions involved in the solution of the various problems special commissions are to be set up. The authority of these commissions is very substantial. In particular, they are empowered to submit their suggestions for improvement of the existing network of scientific institutions, to evaluate the level of the scientific research and experimental design work, and to make recommendations for stepping up this level.

Already in operation is the first such commission--a commission for checking the work of the institutions concerned with solving the water problems.

The requisite documents have been prepared for regulating the activity of the council and its working organ and methods have been devised for resolving the intersectorial problems. The council drew general conclusions from the suggestions of the ministries and departments and on this basis formulated the intersectorial scientific-technical problems on a republic-wide scale.

We have examined the status of the basic economy and the list of the scientific-technical laboratories needed for intersectorial problems. In this connection I would call attention to the ongoing preparation for the opening of an environmental protection laboratory in the region of the Moldavian GRES, structural geology and biohydrochemical laboratories, line installation protection laboratories, high-voltage testing stations, and a number of other installations.

The functions of the council also include such tasks as helping to enhance the quality of the research, improve the structure of the research institutions, and insure rational utilization of the equipment and financing for the programs.

In the very near future the council will look into the matter of effective utilization of the special-purpose and expensive equipment, automation of the scientific research work, and measures for improvement of the use of the computer equipment. It will also study the suggestions of the VUZ's and the NII with a view to putting them into practice to meet the needs of the national economy. Other questions will also be looked into.

Successful work based on the comprehensive programs is impossible without an effective interrelationship between the republic's scientific institutions and the ministries and departments. Contacts of this kind were planned back in the first, extremely important stage, the one which entailed the compilation of the list of first-priority intersectorial scientific-technical themes. This work was carried out in the context of close collaboration between the Academy of Sciences and the Ministries of Agriculture, Food Industry, and Land Improvement and Water Resources; also, by the Goskomsel¹-khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] in cooperation with the VUZ's and the enterprises of industry and agriculture.

The setting up of the republic Council for Coordination of Intersectorial Scientific-Technical Problems does not preclude further improvement of coordination in the natural and social sciences, a coordination which is the responsibility of the Academy of Sciences of Moldavian SSR. As far as sectorial research is concerned, it will continue to be coordinated by the appropriate ministries or departments, which bear full responsibility for the technical and economic level of production, for extensive introduction of the results of the scientific-research and planning-design work, and for increasing the effectiveness of the production in a particular sector.

An efficient system of coordination of the research in the republic can and must produce an escalation of the level of organization of science and an intensification of its impact on every aspect of life.

All our efforts must be concentrated on improving the organization of collective labor and increasing the productivity of the work of the scientists. This will enable us to more fully bring to light the potentialities abiding in the comprehensive programs.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOVIET SCIENCE HAILED BY LATVIAN OFFICIAL

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 3

[Interview with Hero of Socialist Labor, Academician A. K. Malmeyster, president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences conducted by a staff correspondent and entitled "Today Is Soviet Science Day--A Time of Search and Discoveries"]

[Text] [Question] Aleksandr Kristapovich, the readers of our newspaper join in the many expressions of congratulations today addressed to all the scientists.

[Answer] Thank you. This is our first observance of our holiday--Soviet Science Day. The inauguration of this holiday is one more proof of the great concern displayed by the party and government for our country's science literally since the beginning years of Soviet power. I regard as memorable the words spoken by CC CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR L. I. Brezhnev at the celebrations on the occasion of the anniversary of the Academy of Sciences USSR: "Socialism and science are inseparable and in this lies one of the reasons for the triumph of socialism. Socialism alone has made possible exploitation of the achievements of science in the interests of the people and socialism alone has enabled us to bring to light the creative potential and talents which each of our nations possesses in abundance. And only on the basis of the latest scientific achievements relating to nature and society can we successfully build socialism and communism."

[Question]: The treasure-house of the latest achievements in many of the branches of knowledge has also been enriched by the contribution of the Latvian scientists. They are responsible for the preeminent position accorded a number of the modern scientific pursuits.

[Answer] Yes, this is true of such fields as magnetic hydrodynamics, the mechanics of solids and polymers, plasmachemical synthesis and others. In the solution of these problems the scientists of Soviet Latvia occupy a leading position in the country.. The MGD [magnetohydrodynamic] pumps developed in our Institute of Physics are widely known in the Soviet Union

and abroad. These units, which are used for the casting of molten metal, have been successfully employed in the Bratsk Aluminum Plant and other enterprises. After the purchase of the patents, the MGD pumps have been used successfully in Spain and Algeria.

The same institute developed the Emago apparatus for noncontact orientation of components in the assembly process and also in the sorting process. The Emago can now be seen in the shops of Riga, Sverdlovsk, Tol'yatti, Vil'nyus and Dnepropetrovsk. In recognition of this work a group of scientists was awarded the Latvian SSR State Prize. No less interesting is the nuclear spectroscopy research the institute is doing in collaboration with the scientists of Dubna, GDR, Hungary and other countries.

Well-deserved attention has been gained by the work of the Latvian chemists. Thus, the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry has become the country's leading scientific institution for the plasmachemical synthesis of infusible compounds. A like honored place is occupied by the Institute of Organic Synthesis, which has acquired a great deal of prestige in the field of research on new medicinal preparations. Our republic's plants alone produce 30-40 percent of the medications developed in the laboratories of this institute. Many of the preparations are exported. At the same time, the institute has done a great deal for agriculture. For this important national economic sector it suggested the new herbicide phenazane and the carotin stabilizer diludin.

A major contribution to development of the microbiological industry has been made by the scientists of the Institute of Microbiology imeni A. Kirkhenshteyn. On the basis of the technology they developed Latvia and Armenia began the production of the fodder concentrate lysine and, following this, five more plants are being constructed in other republics of the Soviet Union. This has made it possible to resolve the problem of enrichment of the fodder materials and the use of lysine has opened up new potentialities for increasing the yield of grain and vegetable crops. The patents for the lysine production technology have been purchased by Yugoslavia.

At one of the laboratories of this institute a new address made its appearance--the kolkhoz Uzvara in Bauskiy Rayon. With the help of the scientists, this kolkhoz set up an industrial complex for obtaining albuminous concentrates from the green mass of plants and chaff.

We cannot and must not ignore the urgent problems of environmental protection. The Institute of Biology is devoting careful and profound study to the condition of the Baltic Sea; its scientists are looking for ways to preserve its splendid natural wealth. The work is proceeding on the basis of comprehensive Soviet-Swedish and Soviet-Finnish programs.

In three days Riga will be the scene of the opening of the All-Union Conference on the Problems of Biomechanics; this is a new, promising field in

in our academy, one being developed in the Institute of the Mechanics of Polymers. An indication of how attractive is the area of interests encompassed by this science is contained in these figures, if nothing else: more than 300 reports to the conference have been announced and we are expecting visits from more than 100 doctors of sciences.

Along with the research in the natural sciences, the activity of the academy includes important work on the part of the institutes of the humanities and economics. There has been widespread reaction to the monographs on the history of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Latvia and on the struggle of the Latvian people in the period of World War II.

Each of our 12 institutes has arrived at a clear definition of its specialization and is successfully combining the solution of problems of a fundamental and applied nature.

[Question] What are the characteristics of the development of science at the present time?

[Answer] As an obvious indication we call to mind one convincing fact. It was about a century between the time of the discovery of electric current and the establishment of the first electric power station. Mankind needed 100 years to put an important discovery into operation. Under modern conditions the rates are quite different. Only three years elapsed between the day of the discovery of nuclear fission of uranium and the construction of the first nuclear reactor. Now it is sometimes difficult to divide the two and say here is science and there is production. A fusing of the two is in progress along with an eradication of the boundaries between them. And this is also characteristic of our time. Every year sees an increase in the number of agreements our institutes conclude with the sector ministries and the large enterprises--the number of such contracts now exceeds 250. This form of cooperation shortens the path of discovery leading from the laboratory of the scientist to the plant. Last year alone more than 70 of our findings were introduced in the national economy.

The progress of science is accompanied not only by the ramification of knowledge but also by a mutual penetration and enrichment of the two. Is it indeed possible to solve global problems of raw materials and power engineering and to achieve elimination of dangerous diseases through the forces of one scientific institution, one republic, or even one state? Of course not. A consequent normal outcome is a community of scientists within one republic and on a nationwide scale and the development of relations with other countries. Joint research is conducted on the basis of integrated comprehensive programs. For example, in the All-Union program "Development of methods and diagnosis and prevention of leucosis of cattle" the Institute of Microbiology worked in cooperation with 12 scientific organizations of the Soviet Union. And the range of the research performed by the scientists of Latvia and the CEMA countries encompasses about 30 subjects.

[Question] What will tomorrow bring in your estimation?

[Answer] We intend in the future to go on with in-depth development of promising fields. Acceleration of the application of the results of research requires the development of a link of the type "institute--SKB [special design office]--experimental enterprise--expert installation brigade." We are therefore faced with the task of setting up a number of design offices and experimental enterprises which will help to transform the ideas and plans of the scientists into real installations and technological lines. The plans for the future also call for the organization of new institutes--an institute of virology and an institute of philosophy and law. It is also our hope that the republic's VUZ's will begin training specialists in microbiology, biomechanics, radiation physics, chemistry of fine compounds....

In short, we have many plans. But they have one aim--to make a new contribution to the development of the country's productive forces and to the building of a material and technical base for communism.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ARMENIANS WARNED AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 4

[Article by S. Geoletsian: "With Bulldozer...Over the Centuries. Cultural Values Are an Asset of the People"--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.]

[Text] A long line of people is forming along a country road. The aim of their pilgrimage is the shabby little house of Lukash Gasparian in the village of Bzhni, in the Razdan region. The center of attraction is a peculiar operation going on in the yard.

Massive black ceramic pitchers of all sizes are lined up on the ground under an awning. In front of each pitcher there is a little slip of paper with the price scribbled in black--three rubles, five rubles, and up to 45 rubles. These pitchers are for sale. They are being avidly grabbed by the incoming buyers. What's going on here? Could it be that the products of some local talent could attract, to such an extent, lovers of the beautiful? Not at all! The enthusiasm of the collectors is easy to understand: the ceramics on sale here are...2,800 years old!

Two years ago, near the village of Bzhni, archeologists discovered, in the Yalyglukh area, a field cemetery dating back to the eighth century before our era. Unearthed here were numerous stone caskets with rich burial items: bracelets, heart-shaped beads, pitchers and bronze belts. Some of these items were removed and duly delivered to the historical museum. But some others were...stolen and sold, while the archeologists were away. The initiation of this shameful auction sale of historic valuables was the above-mentioned Lukash Gasparian, night-watchman at the local state farm. He managed to collect a total of 436 rubles for all the antique funeral items which he sold to those who wanted them.

A field trip meeting of the Razdan regional soviet was recently held in the village of Bzhni. People's deputies severely condemned everyone involved in this case, including the executive committee of the village soviet, whose negligence had made the whole thing possible. The bankrupt businessman will now face the court.

In the village of Gekharot, in the Aragat region, criminals have managed to rob an ancient cemetery, and items from it were sold to lovers of antiquity. Such treatment of historical monuments is doubly immoral: these people lack the conscience not to commit such an abuse of articles of great antiquity which properly belong in a museum, and they do not hesitate to conduct such sales and purchases with the ease of a traveling salesman. They couldn't care less that these items belong to the people!

Commercial and amateur excavations have now virtually become a modern pastime. A village history teacher, for instance, sometimes takes his pupils, in a flurry of pedagogic excitement, to dig up the earth around a newly-discovered dolmen. Such home-grown archeologists, ignoring the sequence of the earth's layers, then destroy, with a single stroke of a shovel, some ancient statues--all for the sake of equipping a corner dealing with regional history in their native school. This, in itself, would be a praiseworthy enough objective, but it is not with such grabby methods that historical samples should be obtained.

Ignorance should be fought and we should no longer beg--but demand--a halt of all unauthorized private excavations, and pursue in court such searchers of buried wealth.

In the village of Egvard, in the Ashtarak region, fortune hunters of the twentieth century opened up a tomb dating from the seventh century. Having found no gold, the defilers of the tomb, just for fun, stuffed the ancient grave full of cigarette butts and assorted other trash...

Specialists of the land improvement unit of the Aparan region, apparently also could not resist the urge of gold-hunting. On a small islet, in the midst of cultivated fields, there stood a granite stele--an enormous menhir 3.5 meters tall. This was a most valuable historical sanctuary dating back to the second millennium before our era. And yet it was cast to the ground, broken, and the soil beneath it all dug up. Similarly destroyed was a menhir of the same antiquity in the village of Aruch.

Such historical items are sometimes destroyed not only as a result of sheer greed but also through simple ignorance. In the same village of Aruch, during the work of soil conditioning, a memorial monument dating from the fourth to sixth century was destroyed. Even now there are pieces of stele scattered around, as well as pieces of a stone cap. Leveled and destroyed were likewise burial mounds dating to the second millennium before our era on the territory of the state farms in the villages of Oshakan and Sasunik. Last year, in the village of Shamiram, a resident of the village of Amarian built a bakery in the middle of the main cemetery, destroying two tombs.

Things like this could have been avoided if the Society for the Protection of Monuments, regional organizations of the Znaniye ("Knowledge") Society, as well as representatives of local soviets, intellectuals and regional centers conducted an explanatory propaganda campaign among the population.

Because protection of the farming territory under development was inadequate, twenty monuments were destroyed in the last five years. The Ministry of Farm Economy as well as the "Armgirozem" (Armenian State Institute for Farmland Development) are seeking to halt this process. A general plan for the utilization of resources has been drawn up. All historical monuments and their protective zones have been identified--a total of more than 20,000 hectares. The most valuable complexes, according to this plan, must be preserved by law, while the others may be excavated but must be appropriately preserved. The Ministry of Farm Economy and the "Armgirozem" institute are setting aside funds to finance exploration in cases where land reclamation work is being carried out in areas of historic interest.

But the greatest harm caused to Armenia's historic relics is their destruction during construction work. Not long ago, near the village of Engidj, in the Masis region, an excavator razed the unique remnants of ancient agricultural activity dating from the sixth to the fifth millennium before our era. This loss is irretrievable. Here's another fact: On the edge of the Aparan water reservoir, not far from the village of Kuchak, water is destroying the ancient population of the cemetery! In one of the most unique cities of the bronze age, at Lchashen, the area which held a monument is now occupied by a number of private homes. In Argishtikhinili, on the northern slope of the hill, in the area of the Urarti urban apartment buildings, a highway has been laid out from the kolkhoz to the poultry farm. Destroyed thereby were the ancient structures of the Urarti. At Lusakert, the construction of a road damaged a historical monument dating from the third millennium before our era. Also destroyed was a burial mound dating from the bronze age, near the city of Kamo. But enough of such enumeration. It should already be clear that ancient structures as well as historically sacred zones of Armenia require strict and reliable protection.

It is not for nothing that Armenia is called a museum under an open sky. To preserve it as such is our patriotic duty. It is necessary to spread everywhere, and to propagandize and educate the people to love our historical values. And this should be done in schools as well as in technical institutes and industrial enterprises.

A great and very significant role in this connection is being carried out by the Spitak regional committee of the Communist party of Armenia, as well as the executive committee of the Spitak regional soviet, in holding excavations under control as well as protecting and preserving the cavern city near Nalbanda. Significant measures to protect the monuments in the area of flooding of the Akhurian reservoir are being undertaken by the Gosstroy, the central state construction office of the Armenian SSR. Some of the monuments are being excavated, while buildings of architectural interest are being moved. As of November 1 of last year, the Shamiram complex in the Ashtarak region (dating from the pre-Urarti era) has been proclaimed a historic archeological sanctuary.

What then is to be done now, first of all? Since in the course of major construction being carried out by the Ministry of Soil Reclamation and Water Economy as well as by the Ministry of Motor Highways, historical monuments are usually involved to one degree or another, /methods for investigating, defining and preserving such monuments must be specified in all documents projecting the construction of major highways and water reservoirs./ This operation must be coordinated with the Department for the Protection of Monuments, and involve specialists of the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR as well as the Yerevan State University. This would be in keeping with articles 38 and 39 of the law of the Armenian SSR regarding the protection and utilization of monuments of history and culture.

Of great importance in this connection is also article 14 of the law concerning the supervision and participation of enterprises, organizations and government departments in carrying out measures for the protection of monuments. It would be desirable that our major undertakings, such as the Armelektro (Armenian Electromechanical) plant, and Kanaz (Kanaer Aluminum Plant), the chemical plant imeni Kirov, and others should assume leadership in the supervision of historical monuments.

Of interest is the experience of the fraternal Georgian SSR, where /questions of the protection and research of historical monuments are separated/ from their restoration. An archeological commission has been set up in Georgia, headed by the president of its Academy of Sciences, which resolves and coordinates all problems relating to research and the conservation of monuments. While the total cost of financing this work, in our case, amounts to about 200,000 rubles per year, archeological research and conservation in the case of our neighbors reaches the 2,000,000 ruble level per year.

Inadequate allotment of state funds hinders the organization of reliable protection of the products of ancient centuries which still manage to keep their secrets. Meanwhile, the Committee for the Protection of Historical Monuments lists 4,000 items in that category--and it has just three inspectors to watch over them. Just to visit all of these hallowed places would take a lot more than a year. It is very surprising, therefore, that while articles on the subject are being written and debates are being conducted, axes of the "lovers" of antiquity are probably swinging...

It is necessary to bring before the law those who spoil or plunder historical monuments, and resist the opportunity to permit these great relics of the past to continue a long new life.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BODYUL SPEAKS AT MOLDAVIAN LAW-ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 19 May 79 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Protecting Law and Order"]

[Text] Tasks for further stepping up work for prevention of legal violations and increasing the efficiency of the fight against antisocial phenomena in the Republic were discussed in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the new USSR Constitution by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia at a conference that was held on 18 May. Invited to it were first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, managers of ministries and departments, chairmen of republic trade union committees and city and rayon people's control committees, first secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, leaders of administrative agencies of the cities and rayons of the republic and secretaries of local party organizations.

The conference was opened by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, I. I. Bodyul.

A report was given by the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, N. V. Merenishchev.

The speaker and those who entered the discussions emphasized that the communist party, true to Leninist behests, is displaying constant concern for the education of the Soviet people and the inculcation of a communist consciousness in them. The recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" is a document of immense significance which has armed the party and our personnel with a concrete program of action for educating the workers in the spirit of high communist ideals. The crucial questions of increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of political-educational work that were raised in the decree are directly related to problems of stepping up the fight against antisocial phenomena, preventing legal violations and strengthening law and order.

The Republic is doing a large amount of work for carrying out the fundamental instructions of the 25th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee, and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in these areas of the educational process. Administrative agencies of the Republic have begun to ~~work~~ more skillfully and purposefully and there has been marked improvement in the activities for legal education of the population, prevention of legal violations, maintenance of public order and discipline. Labor collectives, where high civic quality of the individual are formed, are playing an ever increasing role in this important matter. Much that is interesting and instructive is being done in the Volna contracting organization, the Tiraspol' Sewing Factory imeni 40-Letiye VLKSM, the Moldavskel' plant, the Bendery silk combine, the Rybnitskaya knitwear and underwear factory and many other enterprises.

As was noted at the conference, the broad public ~~work~~ makes a large contribution to the maintenance of public order in the Republic. There are now more than 3,000 voluntary people's militias operating in Moldavia. They include more than 115,000 people. Among them are 34,700 communists and as many Komsomol members. All kinds of support should also be given to such an effective form of preventive work as public points for maintenance of law and order in residential microrayons and villages that combine the efforts of the people's militias, the comrades' courts, the building committees and the children's rooms on a public basis as well as inspection teams for affairs of minors and the police. More than 400 points like this have been created and are functioning in the Republic. Participating in their activity are 80,000 people, including 2,411 deputies of local soviets. During last year alone the public workers of these points handled various problems of more than 110,000 citizens and dealt with more than 27,000 complaints and petitions.

The extensive publicizing of Soviet laws and legal education of the population occupy an important place in the fight for strengthening socialist law and order. Today there are 41 universities of jurisprudence in operation in Moldavia which provide training for about 20,000 people. Seminars on Soviet legislation are held periodically for farm managers and activists. Training institutions have organized teaching of the fundamentals of Soviet law.

Still, it was noted at the conference, the organizational and educational-preventive work does not fully correspond to the great party requirements for eliminating antisocial phenomena and strengthening socialist legality. Party, soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, economic and administrative agencies of the Republic have not done everything possible to fully carry out party instructions in these areas.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia has approved a comprehensive plan of measures for preventing legal violations and increasing the effectiveness of the fight against antisocial phenomena. It earmarks specific measures for intensifying legal propaganda as well as educational and preventive work. Similar plans have been adopted by the party gorkoms and raykoms. It was emphasized at the conference that the task now consists in being persistent in the practical implementation of these plans. It is necessary to reach a point where party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol agencies, labor collectives and the broad public actively participate in their implementation. It is the duty of party committees, local party organizations and each communist to decisively eliminate from our life those remnants of the past that are harmful to socialism and to wage a fight against them with all the force of social influence.

Participating in the work of the conference were members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, P. V. Voronin, S. K. Grossu, G. I. Yereyev, K. P. Il'yashenko, Ye. P. Kalenik, I. P. Kalin, P. P. Petrik and B. N. Savochko. Also participating were G. G. Dygay, a candidate member of the Central Committee bureau, A. V. Titov, a staff official of the CPSU Central Committee, and I. G. Dobynde, deputy chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers.

11772

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

LAW VIOLATIONS IN TULA TRADE SYSTEM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 3

[Letter from workers A. Titov, V. Pchelina and A. Kosmovskaya, workers at the Novomoskovsk plant for large panels, and reply by V. Shvetsov (Tul'skaya Oblast): "It Begins With Pennies"]

[Text] At the end of last year we participated in a tourist excursion. We became familiar with the sights of Tula and saw the new circus production. And everything would have been fine had it not been for one "surprise." And it was presented by workers of the Otdykh Restaurant where our entire group of 200 people went to have dinner. It was bad enough that the food was not very good, but they also deceived us.

At one of the tables they were selling the famous Tula spice cakes. Many of us wanted to take a nice souvenir home. The trade was brisk. But then it became clear that the spice cakes were being sold at an inflated price. A special commission there at the place of the crime established that everyone who had bought a souvenir had been unscrupulously cheated. Of course, the harm was not great--for each package they took an extra 7 kopecks. But the mood was spoiled and we still have a bad taste in our mouth.

We know from experience that there are also cases of theft at industrial enterprises--from time to time someone will take home something that has taken his fancy. But such petty thieves are properly put in their place in the work collectives and they can line their pockets only on the sly. How come those swindlers feel so free in the trade enterprise? After all, in the light of day in front of dozens of people they were calmly and impertinently ripping others off--A. Titov, V. Pchelina and A. Kosmovskaya.

In conjunction with the chief of the department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation of the oblast internal affairs administration, S. Ageichev, we conducted a kind of investigatory experiment: Using police workers and their supernumerary assistants we inspected public catering enterprises located in one of the regions of Tula. Here,

briefly, are the results of a one-time inspection. The Solnyshko Cafe (cook--V. Kalinkina): portions of meat did not weigh enough. Pel'mennaya (cook--N. Mincheva): three double portions turned out to be 160 grams too small. Yelochka Cafe (barmaid--O. Borisova): underpouring wine and cheating the customers. At other food enterprises we had occasion to visit the picture was similar--frequent cases where the customers were cheated and not given enough food....

The experiment was continued with an occurrence from our own experience. While preparing the material we went with the senior legal adviser of the Tula Restaurant trust, M. Sviridov, to eat at the Tsirk Cafe. We ordered pancakes. They gave us some new kind of sourcream to go with them--it was grainy. They were laughing at the next table: "It's an old kind--half curds. A 'house specialty' of this kitchen."

The bad joke of the cafe's regular customers removed the last doubts that the deceit of the tourists in the Otdykh Restaurant was the only case in Tula trade. Here is what we learned from the information center of the oblast internal affairs administration: In 1978 the number of cases they discovered where the customers were deceived had greatly increased.

The overall number of cases of theft and embezzlement in trade had also increased during that time. During last year they discovered 42 percent more criminal violations in the oblast consumers' union than in 1977. The losses from larceny which they managed to uncover amounted to about 400,000 rubles.

Wherein lie the roots of these dangerous "occurrences"? I repeatedly asked this question of managers of the trade service. Many of them think that the serious problem is the shortage of skilled personnel. Less than one-third of the directors and managers of stores have special training and only 17 percent of them have higher education. This is in the State trade sector. In the workers' supply departments and in consumers' cooperation the situation is even worse. Personnel in mass occupations in the city and in rural areas are trained mainly at the enterprises and not in training institutions. They are poorly trained when they go behind the counters and sometimes random people are employed. There is a liberal attitude toward negligent workers and tolerance of violations of rules and commitments. Let them do as they wish as long as they will work in trade. If you punish them they will be indignant and leave and there will be nobody with whom to work.

Reduced demands and weakening of all forms of control, it would seem, are the primary cause of crimes at the shared table, behind the counter, and in the cafeteria line. Administrative supervisory agencies convincingly confirm that departmental inspection services and trade managers are becoming less strict with those who disregard the policy and the rules

of service. Frequently one observes indirect and sometimes direct protection of the guilty parties. For example, the fact that last year the manager of the industrial trade warehouse of the Kurkinskiy Rayon consumers' union, T. Fedyunina, was short 15,000 rubles was the result of the fact that a careful inventory had not been conducted there for a long time. Three formal inspections conducted by bookkeepers of the Shchekinugol' Workers' Supply Department in no way impeded and, perhaps, even helped a saleswoman of Store No 43, Ye. Burmistrova, to steal a large sum. And the inspectors of the Zaokskiy Rural Consumers' Cooperative Shop did not even pay any attention to thieves. When inventorying one of the stores they "felt sorry" for the saleswoman, S. Gerasimova, and did not say anything about the fact that she had "amassed" 1,100 rubles' worth of excess goods.

In cooperative trade in the oblast more than one-third of all the abusers turn out to be store managers and senior salesmen--precisely those who should, because of their position, provide an example for others. Every third crime is committed by groups of people with a preliminary agreement. The special danger of such extraordinary events is that the store managers and specialists have a bad influence on youth. Three-fourths of those workers in consumers' cooperation who were held criminally responsible last year were under 30 years of age.

It is known that it is most strictly forbidden to hire in trade anyone who has previously been convicted of theft and embezzlement. But the doors of the enterprises are open as usual to those "experienced" workers. And many of them are still displaying their "capabilities" here. In 1978, nine previously convicted cooperative workers were again held criminally liable.

There are quite a few people who have squandered profits and allowed there to be shortages in goods but, for some reason or other, have not been punished by the court...they are transferred to the next enterprise or even work in their former position. Thus, in Odoyevskiy Rayon after large shortcomings were discovered, V. Starostina, A. Amelina and V. Drugovskaya continued to manage stores. As for small violations, there is usually no punishment for them at all in trade. One can make up for the losses that have been discovered and continue on his merry way.

This kind of loyalty, to put it mildly, to unscrupulous people has become the nutritive soil for all kinds of deceit of the customers--violations which are categorized by lawyers in the same way as criminally punishable acts.

One must say that, in addition to departmental supervision, the interrelations between the salesman and the customer and the policy in trade enterprises

are controlled by many State and public organizations--the department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property; and speculation, the sanitation service, divisions of ispolkoms, people's controllers, and deputies' and workers' commissions. The most authoritative organization is the service for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation of internal affairs administrations and divisions which can enlist supernumerary workers for supervision. For example, because of its active influence, in Tsentral'nyy Rayon in Tula there has been a marked improvement in the policy in stores, dining rooms and cafes. But far from all divisions for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation are working actively.

Public control could do a great deal. Managers in consumers' cooperation recognize that there are significantly fewer violations in places where the operation of the stores is checked on by permanent commissions of rural soviets of people's deputies and cooperative control commissions which are made up of shareholders. But such supervision, which is not broadly supported by soviet and economic organizations, has not become a system. At one time workers' control commissions, especially plant commissions, had an extreme amount of authority. Now one rarely finds them.

The State trade inspection should be given special mention. It is small--eight inspectors for the entire oblast. But it is possible to compensate for this by enlisting the public. Another thing is much more serious. While it is officially independent of local agencies, nonetheless the inspection team is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Trade. This means that regardless of how honorable and objective its workers are, they sometimes defend the interests (and once in a while also the honor of the uniform) of their own department and that is all. Moreover, the main indicator of their achievements is considered to be the percentage of so-called productive inspections--the fewer violations they discover, they say, the better they are working. Apparently the State trade inspection should be given a nondepartmental status and a considerably greater role and responsibility in combating abuses.

The effectiveness of control is seriously reduced by the diversity of its participants. Each of the aforementioned agencies acts on its own discretion. "Many are inspected," noted the chief of the oblast division for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, S. Ageichev, "but there is little point in it." Under the existing conditions the coordinating functions must be fulfilled by oblast, city and rayon people's control committees. If they were closely connected to all areas of administrative and public supervision, they could essentially rectify the situation.

There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of trade and public catering workers are honorable and conscientious people. There are not so many unscrupulous ones. But the material and moral harm they cause is great enough so that there should be an attitude of intolerance toward any violations of norms and rules in the sphere of trade, public catering and consumer services.

REGIONAL

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ALCOHOLISM IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 May 79 p 3

[Interview with V. P. Yudin, deputy chairman of the Commission for Combating Drunkenness under the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and deputy Republic minister of internal affairs, by V. Novosadyuk: "By Combining Our Efforts"]

[Text] The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work," states that we must use all means of propaganda and indoctrination to eradicate such vile relics of the past as drunkenness and hooliganism, violations of labor discipline and public order, alien to socialism but still existing in our society.

The following is an interview with V. P. Yudin, deputy chairman of the Commission for Combating Drunkenness under the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and deputy Republic minister of internal affairs, by ATEM [News Agency of the Moldavian SSR] correspondent V. Novosadyuk.

[Question] What is being done in Moldavia to fulfill Party and Government decisions on stepping up the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism?

[Answer] We realize that we cannot rely on the Ministry of Internal Affairs alone in our effort to improve the campaign against the abuse of alcohol. Administrative and other State agencies are therefore cooperating closely with public organizations and labor collectives. New methods are being adopted for organizing preventive work with individuals who abuse alcohol. One such method is the creation of public councils for the prevention of alcohol abuse at medical detox facilities. Such councils are

now functioning in Bel'tsy, Tiraspol' and Rybnitsa. They include representatives of city and rayon commissions for combating drunkenness, health agencies, public organizations, labor collectives and members of the police force. Council members--the councils usually have 10 to 20 members--make a study of the individuals delivered to the detox center and investigate the reasons for their drunkenness, help the public commissions to improve alcohol abuse prevention in the labor collectives and supervise abuses of alcohol. Raids are periodically conducted in the Republic by the police and volunteer civilian policemen, together with members of the community, to prevent violations of laws governing the sale of alcohol.

Owners of hunting weapons are under special observation by the police. We employ our authority to issue permits for this type of weapon as a preventive measure. Under no circumstances are alcoholics or disorderly individuals permitted to acquire them. If the owner of a weapon begins to abuse alcohol and engage in antisocial behavior, the weapon is immediately confiscated at the decision of the administrative commission. Dozens of dangerous crimes which might have been perpetrated in a drunken state have been prevented in this manner.

[Question] With each passing day internal affairs agencies are making greater use of their authority to take action against drunkards and other lawbreakers. The labor collective must serve as the primary force for eradicating drunkenness, however. It is there, after all, that a climate of intolerance for and condemnation of the specific perpetrators of this evil is established. What provisions have been worked out for cooperation between internal affairs agencies and the labor collectives to reeducate heavy drinkers?

[Answer] It is an essential part of the work of internal affairs agencies for eliminating crimes linked to alcohol to maintain constant and close contact with labor collectives. One specific way this is done is through an exchange of information on administrative and social measures taken with respect to individuals abusing alcohol. Medical detox facilities are especially important in the effort to step up action to prevent the abuse of alcohol in labor collectives. Internal affairs agencies are in constant contact with councils for the prevention of alcohol abuse and with public offices for the preservation of order. More than 20 percent of the incidents linked to alcohol are submitted for consideration by community agencies, without the involvement of the police. Studies show that recidivism linked to alcohol occurs in 1 out of 5 cases when the individual is simply fined, but the rate drops to 1 out of 10 when public pressure is applied.

The experience of the collectives at the Kishinev Furniture Factory No. 2 imeni M. V. Frunze, the tractor plant, the Rybnitsa Cement and Slate Plant, the Bendery Silk Combine, the Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov in Slobodzeynskiy Rayon,

the "Igreshchinsk" Sovkhoz Plant in Orgeyevskiy Rayon and others indicates that preventive measures are most effective when the work is carried out on an individual basis among collective members and where individuals inclined to abuse alcohol are spotted in good time. Appointing people to oversee such individuals, setting up a system of counselors for the young workers and increasing the social involvement of all members of the collective are the most effective means of combating drunkenness.

Studies show that drunkenness is not reduced among workers of those collectives in which the administration and public organizations do little to raise the level of indoctrinational work and strengthen labor discipline. At many enterprises, the proper community pressure is not yet being applied against violators of the law even when information indicating the need for this is received from the police. At the Reinforced Concrete Products Plant and Large-Panel Housing Construction Plant No. 3, for example, the administration and public organizations take the easy way out and simply dismiss the guilty parties, instead of engaging in thoroughgoing indoctrinational work. A total of 13 truant drinkers were dismissed there in 1977, and 26 last year. Discipline is not improving, however. Unjustifiable absenteeism at the plant increased more than 30 percent in 1978, reaching almost 500 working days. Nor has there been a reduction in the number of plant workers arrested by the police for drunkenness and other violations of the law. Similar practices exist at other Republic plants as well. Unfortunately, some team-leaders and some shop and section foremen still conceal arrests of their workers by the police from the collective to avoid losing out on prizes in the socialist competition.

[Question] The application of pressure on abusers of alcohol by the labor collective is effective. Most violations of the law linked to alcohol, however, are committed outside the enterprise, when the workers are off duty. What are internal affairs agencies doing by way of preventive measures in the campaign against drunkenness and alcohol among the population in the communities in which they live?

[Answer] This work is handled mainly by sectional inspectors. Their efforts focus on spotting and registering trouble-makers and persons given to violence. A number of new ways of working in the residential communities have been worked out in recent years. One of them is to set up community offices for the preservation of order in the housing microrayons. The Republic now has 429 of these. More than 1,700 individuals committing violations of the law linked to alcohol were dealt with at the community stations. Action was initiated to have 408 individuals undergo compulsory treatment for alcoholism and labor reeducation. A great deal of preventive work is carried out with minors.

[Question] Drunken drivers were responsible for more than 700 accidents in Moldavia last year. They involved 952 victims, with 195 deaths. What is being done in the campaign against abuse of alcohol among drivers?

[Answer] A study of traffic accidents shows that around 24 percent of them are caused by individuals driving when intoxicated. All of the work carried out to combat the abuse of alcohol among individuals licensed to drive is closely coordinated with ministries and departments and with public agencies. State Automobile Inspectorate workers devote a great deal of attention to motor transport agencies. Testing points have been set up at more than 100 of them. The purpose of the pretrip medical tests is to prevent the operation of motor vehicles by intoxicated individuals or persons with symptoms of drinking. Anti-alcohol-abuse propaganda has been stepped up not only among the professional drivers but among owners of automobiles as well. A great deal of preventive work is carried out by State Automobile Inspectorate workers in the course of monitoring traffic. In 1978 alone they revoked the licenses of more than 9,000 drivers. It has now become necessary to set up medical stations for testing drivers prior to setting out on trips at all motor vehicle agencies, kolkhozes and sovkhoses with more than 50 transport units and for drivers at cooperative garages.

[Question] How do you feel about the suggestions being made by citizens that a "dry law" be enacted? What steps could be taken to achieve better regulation of sales of alcoholic beverages?

[Answer] Such restrictions as "dry laws" have had some negative effects abroad and, to some extent, in our nation as well. The rate of drunkenness did not drop, while illicit distillation and the production of other home-brewed alcoholic beverages rose. Carrying out this suggestion will not solve the problem, but will only complicate it. We should pursue a course of improving people's behavior. We must also consider improving the organization of the trade system and opening a network of cafes, snack bars and beer bars. They should be the kind, however, to which one would not be embarrassed to take his friends. Are there many such places in Kishinev, for example, however? Unfortunately, there are not.

We must work out effective preventive measures to reduce the incidence of people casually sharing a bottle in front of apartment buildings, in squares and other places where this is forbidden by law. There is very poor departmental control over the observance of regulations governing retail trade in alcoholic beverages. Police reports show that administrative disciplinary action is taken against hundreds of workers each year for selling alcoholic beverages to minors, for selling during hours when this is forbidden by law and for selling to intoxicated citizens, and for other violations of laws governing the sale of alcohol.

Our approach to the resolution of moral problems, an important one of which is our campaign against drunkenness, must be clearly defined and well-conceived. We must not rest until this evil has been totally eliminated.

REGIONAL

COMBATING ALCOHOLISM IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS in Lithuanian 22 Mar 79 p 3

[Article by J. Malasauskas: "The Sturdy 'Azuloas' of Rokishkis"]

[Text] "We all have been raised by our motherland, with its streams, valleys, and forests - to defend the wonderful light - soberness stand up the sturdy, brave oaks..."

These are a few lines from the hymn of the abstainers' club "Azuloas" in Rokishskiy Rayon. Three years ago the first sobriety enthusiasts organized at the Addiction Department of the Psychoneurological Hospital of Rokishskiy Rayon. Laborers, office workers, farmers. Some longtime slaves of the "green grass-snake," others who long ago had given up this harmful habit took an oath in front of like-minded people never again to raise a glass of intoxicating beverages. Never!

As easily as this word is pronounced by the frivolous, the idle-talker, so heavily and loudly it rang from the lips of each taking the oath. Only the stalwart and strong-willed can give up what has almost become one's life-blood. Not to take a drink means to insult a hospitable neighbor, a friend, or a "do-gooder". It means to be misunderstood by many acquaintances.

On the stage in the hall stands sturdy trunk of an oak tree.

"I, your godfather, came after exactly 3 years to you, my namesakes. I came to see if you have kept your vow of sobriety," rang its "voice."

In the hall the tables are groaning under the load of food. Music is playing, songs are ringing, toasts are made by guests and hosts. Without vodka, champagne, or cognac. The hostesses urge everyone not to let the food go to waste, to try everything.

"Well, I can see that you do live soberly," roars the powerful voice from the stage. "You are the true oaks. Come here my most determined, most resolute, drive into my trunk a nail for each year of abstinence."

Jonas Vaicenas, chairman of "Azuolas," hammers into the trunk 10 nails. For 10 years he touched neither vodka nor wine, not even beer. Vladas Kublickas hammers in 8; Valentinas Bagdonas 6; Juozas Pucka 4; Petras Pasakorius 3; Algimantas Burkauskas, Klemensas Baronas, Vladas Jarusevicius, and Antanas Dilba drive in 2 silver nails each. How much unpleasantness, unhappiness, hate, tears, and arguments would these years have brought if drowned in alcohol. Could have Vladas, Juozas, and Valentinas looked so straight into the eyes of the people as they can today? Would they have known how, would they have been able to rejoice with their wives, sons, and daughters seated with them at the table as they are doing today?

Antanas Gircys climbs to the stout trunk of the oak. He is young, erect, strong, and broad shouldered. He casts a steady glance at those gathered and it seems that willpower flows from his face, radiates from his eyes. It is hard to believe the words of Baly's Balciunas, doctors' assistant in the addiction department, founder of the antialcohol club.

"He is one of formerly most hardened drunkards in our rayon. You do not believe it?" B. Balciunas raises a thick folder. "Here is the evidence of the sobriety station's and administrative penalties, orders, statements; everything that society had to say about Antanas in the past."

Antanas lowers his eyes to the ground. He is ashamed of the past. This thick folder was prepared for the People's Court. Antanas had to be involuntarily committed for treatment for alcoholism.

"During the last two and a half years this material has become outdated. Antanas Gircys has already passed the probationary period. Like a new shoot he grew in our oak forest. After consulting we all have decided to let him burn these embarrassing documents himself..."

Aristotle wrote a long time ago: "Intoxication from wine is a voluntary insanity." "Vodka is white but it reddens the nose and blackens the reputation," wrote A. Chekhov. L. Tolstoy states: "Rarely does a thief or a murderer commit the crimes while sober." According to the words of V. Lenin: "Alcoholism and socialism are incompatible." The addiction specialist V. Brotonas, guest in Rokiskis from Latvia, expressed his thoughts in a similar vein: "We pay very dearly for drunkenness, yet many people cannot even visualize life without alcohol. They propose to substitute champagne and wine for vodka. However, even Hippocrates described madness caused by wine. Other alcohol admirers advocate civilized drinking. Our advanced culture, however, has outgrown the "civilized drinking." The "civilized drinking" is stagnating together with the "civilized drunkard." People admire the civilized wine consumption in France, yet even the French themselves state that alcoholism is the downfall of the nation. Still others are asking what to use as a substitute for alcohol? Nothing. It is necessary, my friends, to change our world outlook. There was a time when we could not imagine life without religion. Now we live without it. Are we any worse off? I should say that we can breathe easier. Many do not understand the first seekers of sobriety as they did not understand the first atheists."

"We, addiction specialists, give first aid to the wounded alcoholic as the paramedics give it to the wounded soldier," says Valentinas Maciulis, chief addiction specialist in the republic. "Later it all depends on desire and willpower. When a man has joined the activities of the antialcohol club, it means that he understood the futility of errant ways and the value of sober life. And so the antialcohol clubs, of which there are already 11 in the republic, join the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism."

The Ministry of Health of the republic and the Permanent Commission to Combat Drunkenness and Alcoholism perform a great job in improving the help against addiction available to the residents. The primary task is to create a harmonious organization of addiction services: Addiction posts in industrial plants and offices; addiction stations, consultation rooms, addiction dispensary departments, clinics at psychoneurological hospitals and industrial plants.

Many addiction paramedics are currently at work in the republic; united addiction stations are being created. Thirty-five addiction stations have been opened in the city of Vilnius; 12 in Klaypeda; 4 in Shiauliayskiy; 5 in Kaunasskiy; 4 in Alytuskiy; and 2 in Panevezhskiy Rayons. Fifty-three addiction consultation rooms are currently operating in the republic; 2 addiction dispensary branches are at the republican psychoneurological hospitals of Vilnius and Kaunas.

According to the statistics of the total number treated for alcoholism, 29.1 percent of the patients have not used alcohol for 1 year; 7.2 percent have not used it for 2 years. The figures show that the treatment has not yet brought the desired results. The patients return to the surroundings where it is difficult to remain sober.

The antialcohol clubs are one of the most progressive rehabilitation means and forms. They broaden and supplement the treatment methods and show that it is possible to also live fully in sobriety. Therefore, even more attention is being paid to the activities of these clubs in the republic. In 1969 the first club was organized in N. Vilne, headed by Dr. Vladas Banaitis. Later such activities were developed in the clubs of Klaypeda, Panevezhys, and Rokishkis.

The Commission to Combat Drunkenness and Alcoholism, which consists of 17 members representing various plants, offices, and organizations, is actively at work in Rokishskiy Rayon. The commission functions according to a prepared plan. Also, commissions to combat alcoholism are active at the Executive Committees of all okrugs. They coordinate this important work in their territories. All together currently there are 20 such commissions in the rayon. Antialcohol propaganda is part of their functions. Lectures, discussions, movies, exhibits, book and movie reviews, thematic evenings, art amateur concerts, all are of help to reach the projected goals with the non-drinkers, the non-abusers of intoxicating beverages but who do have an inclination toward it.

The other direction of activities of these commissions is work with abusers of intoxicating beverages and alcoholics. Members of the commission visit them at home, talk to them and to the members of their families, try to explain the causes of such behavior. When the words do not help, such persons are sent for voluntary treatment. If they do not want to be treated, material is collected to prove the necessity of compulsory treatment. The okrug militia inspectors, comrades' courts, Komsomol and trade union organizations are of great assistance in this matter.

Important work is performed with people after the treatment. A special section is concerned with absenteeism of those cured, it steers them toward performing work beneficial to society, it organizes meaningful leisure time. This section also sponsors the club "Azuolas," which has 43 members at this time. One third of them have abstained for more than 5 years.

"The club 'Azuolas' is very active," says Vytautas Eigilis, deputy chairman of the rayon's Executive Committee, chairman of the Commission to Combat Drunkenness and Alcoholism. "The meetings and evenings organized by the club are interesting. The club maintains close contacts with other clubs in the republic and also meets with the abstainers of friendly republics."

Nonetheless, the effectiveness of the treatment depends a great deal on the working environment of the cured patient, on the co-workers and supervisors surrounding him.

"At the 'Atzalynas' Kolkhoz work 8 machine operators who have been treated for alcoholism," not without pride, says the commission's chairwoman. "Seven of them have abstained for more than 6 years. A. Martinelis himself, chairman of the kolkhoz, member of the rayon's Council, shows continuous concern for them. Unfortunately, other organizations, their chiefs, do not follow his example, do not help those returned after treatment."

"The struggle for each man is a gratifying, humanitarian matter which is very important in our socialist society," says Jonas Vaicenas, chairman of the club "Azuolas." "All must take part in this struggle. Only then will we reach the desired results for in spite of all, man is stronger than alcohol."

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REGIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS SEEN IN AMATEUR ARTS PRODUCTIONS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 May 79 p 1

[Text] The Kirgiz SSR Communist Party Central Committee has discussed compliance with decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the USSR Council Of Ministers and CC CPSU decree "On Measures for Further Improvement of Cultural Services to the Rural Public," and the CC CPSU decree "On Measures for Further Development of Amateur Arts."

These decrees note that party and soviet agencies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the republic's cultural agencies have done a certain amount of work to develop amateur art and its use in Communist education of laborers.

Party committees, the Ministry of Culture, the Kirgiz SSR Theatrical Society, and the Kirgiz SSR Composers Union are providing methodological and creative assistance to amateur art collectives in development of their repertoire, and they hold conferences, competitions, reviews, festivals, and other functions. The first All-Union Festival of Workers' Amateur Art had special significance. Steps have been taken to increase the popularity of such functions and to improve the repertoire of amateur art collectives. About 100,000 people are now participating in amateur art.

The republic's composers and songwriters have created new choral and vocal works, and they have written new arrangements of musical renditions of folk tales. The republic's leading playwrights are writing new plays, and the most popular Soviet songs and choral works are being translated into Kirgiz.

The decree notes concurrently that the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Culture is still weak in coordinating the activities of republic and oblast palaces of peoples creativity, the writers and composers unions, and the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Publishing and the State Committee for Radiobroadcasting and Television directed at forming and enriching the repertoire of amateur art collectives with contemporary works that are good in ideological and artistic respects. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, local soviet agencies,

and trade union and Komsomol organizations are not exercising adequate control over the repertoires of amateur art collectives. As a result the programs of many amateur collectives still lack works with a patriotic theme and works about the labor and friendship of Soviet peoples. Thus works by Soviet authors reflecting the revolutionary, labor, and battle traditions of the Soviet people have not yet assumed a befitting place in the programs of a number of amateur art collectives in Narynskaya and Oshskaya oblasts. The repertoires do not contain enough works by authors from fraternal union republics, or domestic and foreign classical works, both in the original language and translated into Kirgiz. The repertoires of amateur art collectives in Kirovskiy, Talasskiy, Toktogul'skiy, Tonskiy, and Suzakskiy rayons contain few plays satisfying today's demands. The repertoires consist for the most part of unsophisticated works by songwriters.

The republic's composers are producing an extremely limited number of works for wide audiences, for adult and children's choirs, for brass bands, and for vocal and instrumental ensembles, and they rarely arrange the best works by amateur songwriters and works based on folklore. Few songs are being written for children's and youth combined vocal and instrumental ensembles, and there are no musical works devoted to new Soviet customs, traditions, and holidays. The complexity of the greater part of the works written by professional composers continues to be more than amateur collectives can handle. Certain composers and many amateur songwriters fail to devote serious attention to selection of texts for their works. Because the Ministry of Culture and the writers and composers unions are not exacting enough and fail to maintain adequate control, contracts signed with composers, poets, and playwrights do not produce significant results. There are serious shortcomings in the repertoires of amateur folk collectives, dance collectives, and cultural agitation brigades.

The Kirgizstan Publishing House has not published a single "Chygarmachylyk sakhna" (Creative Stage) or "Repertuardyk zhynak" (Repertoire Collection) collection containing new musical and dramatic works for amateur collectives.

Articles and criticisms deeply analyzing the repertoires of amateur collectives are rarely published by republic and oblast newspapers. Radio and television often carry programs by amateur ensembles and individual performers whose repertoires fail to satisfy today's requirements in relation to both theme and talent.

An acute lack of experienced amateur art collective directors, and weakness or absence of the necessary material support can be felt. At the same time the support that is available in many places is utilized ineffectively. The capabilities of the Kirgiz SSR State Art Institute imeni B. Beyshenalieva, the republic school of cultural education, the VUZ performing arts departments, and of the patronage that can be provided by the leading art collectives and cultural officials are not being utilized sufficiently to solve the personnel problem in amateur art.

The Kirgiz SSR Communist Party Central Committee has ordered the Ministry of Culture, the republic's composers and writers unions, and the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to work constantly and purposefully to improve the repertoires of the art collectives, in compliance with the requirements on ideological education contained in decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education." With this goal in mind they must:

Encourage composers, gifted songwriters, poets, and playwrights to create more new patriotic works of deeper content;

hold competitions for the creation of works with specific themes for amateur art collectives, and attract the republic's leading artists and writers to this work;

raise the responsibility of commissions and creativity sections for reviewing the works of composer-songwriters and beginning playwrights, activate creative cooperation between composers and poets and between playwrights and amateur art collectives, and increase the number of authors;

create creative associations of composer-songwriters and young composers at oblast palaces of peoples creativity, and systematically provide methodological and creative assistance to them. Constantly seek out gifted songwriters and send them to school;

encourage the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Publishing to work jointly with the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Culture to insure timely publication, at the required ideological and artistic level, of repertoire collections, and other publications concerning the problems in development of amateur art. Publish, in 1980, a collection of the best songs by Soviet composers with texts in Russian and Kirgiz.

The Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Radiobroadcasting and Television, and the republic's writers and composers unions are encouraged to publicize works by composers from fraternal republics more broadly, to periodically announce competitions, and to support good translations of popular Soviet revolutionary, patriotic, and folk songs into Kirgiz so that they could be presented by the republic's art collectives on radio and television.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are called upon to raise their demands on the ideological and artistic quality of the repertoires of amateur art collectives, subordinating them to the tasks of Communist education of the laborers and the solution of important economic problems, utilizing for this purpose the best Soviet classical and modern musical works, choreography, and staging techniques, as well as works by progressive authors in foreign countries. More large national choirs and amateur art collectives should be organized, attracting large numbers of representatives from all nations and peoples residing in the republic for this purpose.

Amateur art must become an effective means for making public life more active and for achieving sensible use of the free time of the laborers.

The Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Radiobroadcasting and Television, and the republic Palace of Peoples Creativity have been asked to conduct a joint program to publicize the best achievements of amateur art collectives, turning special attention to the ideological-artistic level and the thematic orientation of their repertoires; to systematically organize special radio and television broadcasts providing assistance to amateur art collectives; to produce more frequent broadcasts, in Kirgiz, of songs by Soviet authors and by composers representing different peoples of the USSR; to broadcast the best songs written by Kirgiz composers and amateur authors, in Russian and in the national languages of the Soviet Union.

The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the republic's Ministry of Culture must promote improvement in the training, education, and employment of amateur artists, and effective use of the available material support.

VUZ rectors and party organizations must improve the training of amateur art specialists in the performing arts departments.

The Kirgiz SSR Komsomol Central Committee, the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Institutions of Higher Education, the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, and other ministries and departments must provide all-out support to broadly attracting the working, college, and high school youth to amateur arts, viewing it as an important inherent part of communist education of the growing generation.

The Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Culture, and the republic's Composers Union should put more emphasis on the work of collecting and publishing the best samples of oral and musical Kirgiz folk art, they must constantly seek out and broadly publicize the art of epic storytellers, folk poets and singers, and amateur composers, and they should organize the training of young folk art performers. The Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences has been instructed to study the issue of creating a sector for study of amateur art problems, and to submit the appropriate proposal before the end of 1979.

The editorial boards of the republic and oblast newspapers and journals have been asked to regularly illuminate the status of amateur art collective repertoires, to publish reviews and articles deeply analyzing concerts and variety shows put on by amateur art collectives, to carry articles on the creativity of individual composers, songwriters, and playwrights, and to periodically publish the text and notes of new popular songs by Soviet and Kirgiz authors.

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REGIONAL

BRIEFS

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK CC PLENUM--A PRAVDA correspondent reports on an address by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, made at the Uzbek CP plenum on the improvement of ideological work: "The Communist Party," Rashidov said, "attaches great importance to the communist education of the working people. The latest decision of the CPSU Central Committee indicates this. It defines tasks of further improving the level of efficiency of political work among the masses in accordance with modern requirements." All those who spoke, notes the authors of the PRAVDA report, raised the question of educating workers in the principles of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. A good deal of experience has been gained in this area. In many towns and villages of Uzbekistan, clubs of international friendship are active and the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of peoples of fraternal republics are widely used. Ten-day and other fraternal cultural festivals are being held. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD]

KAZAKHSTAN SESSION ON IMPROVED SERVICES--Questions pertaining to the improvement of cultural, consumer and commercial services for the population of Kazakhstan were discussed by a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet. The volume of the marketing of consumer services in Kazakhstan, it was noted at the session, is ahead of the planned task. Consumer services are developing rapidly in rural localities. The session determined ways to improve the cultural, consumer and commercial services for the working people. Taking part in the session was Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD]

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CC PLENUM--Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 6 June reports that a Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held in Alma-Ata apparently on 6 June. The report says Kazakh Council of Ministers Chairman Ashimov delivered a report at the plenum on increasing the production and improving the quality of fodder for communal stockbreeding in the republic in the light of the requirements of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The report adds,

"Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a lengthy speech at the plenum." The plenum adopted an appropriate decision on the item discussed. The plenum also reportedly discussed organizational questions. Very poor reception precludes further processing. [Editorial Report AU]

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